

# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED



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## CONGRESS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

On Wednesday last, the 20th of August, the American Association for the Advancement of Science commenced its Tenth Session in the City of Albany, and under circumstances that are calculated to make it most brilliant and popular, and stamp its existence with vividness upon the public mind. The first

meeting was held in Philadelphia in the month of September, 1848, and was presided over by W. C. Redfield, Esq. of this city, as President. It originated in conformity with a resolution of the "American Geologists and Naturalists," which, the year previous, agreed to resolve itself into the Association, the returning anniversary of which is now being celebrated with so

much éclat at our State Capitol. This useful Association has received the sympathy of not only all the prominent scientific men of the country, but leading authors and statesmen have cheerfully accorded their sympathy, and given their powerful influence to further the design of the Association, the chief objects of which are, "by periodical and migratory meetings, to



E. K. KANE, M.D., U.S.N., COMMANDER OF THE LATE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.—FROM AN AMBROTYPE BY BRADY.



promote intercourse between those who are cultivating science in different parts of the United States; to give a stronger and more general impulse, and a more systematic direction to scientific research in our country; and to procure for the labors of scientific men increased facilities and a wider usefulness."

Among the special objects which will be brought before the Association, will be the dedication of the Dudley Observatory and the State Geological Hall, intended as the eventual depository of the vast collections of Natural History belonging to New York State. There are already assembled in Albany men of learning and world-wide reputation, not only from our own State, but from some of the principal European seats of learning, and they will, by their presence and active participation in the ceremonies, give unusual interest, and serve to make the inaugurations ever memorable with those, who take interest in enterprises, the direct influences of which are to ameliorate and adorn human nature. It is probable that more than four thousand persons will be assembled together for these beneficent purposes, and while we have our political gatherings, and our war councils, it is pleasant to witness the scholars and philosophers, men truly entitled to such noble designations, come together in the name of peace, and by interchange of ideas, by consultation, by encouragement one of the other, work and emulate to benefit the race, elevate it in wisdom, and develop the immortal principle, the mind, so little cared for in the absorbing pursuit of material wealth. It is also pleasant to contemplate the universality of science—its votaries know no sections or nationalities, but of whatever tongue and kindred they may be, they meet in one common brotherhood, inspired by the same sentiments, full of the same liberal feeling.

The Dudley Observatory is the result of the munificence of a private individual, who thus rescues a name from the oblivion to which wealth, unaccompanied by great deeds, always sinks. It is becoming a commendable fashion for those who have been successful in accumulating money, to expend it upon some useful purpose, and thus secure an immortality of honored fame. The Astor Library will be in existence, and make its founder's name blessed, when, but for this gathering place of the intellectual, it would have been forgotten along with the herd of unhonored and unknown rich. Springing up throughout our vast Republic are these offsprings of well-applied wealth, more than counterbalancing the patronage of royalty in aristocratic countries, and securing to our citizens, by these voluntary contributions, facilities unknown, even when the state and the monarch combine to encourage literature and give life to art.

#### DR. E. K. KANE, U. S. N., COMMANDER OF THE ARCTIC EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

It is with more than usual pleasure that we present our readers with a truthful and spirited portrait of Dr. Kane, an American citizen, immortalized as the commander of the Arctic exploring expedition. In our first number we gave *The Arctic Explorers*, representing Dr. Kane and four of his companions in their polar dresses, taken from an ambrotype by Brady, which is pronounced by judges to be one of the finest pictures of the kind in the world. We also gave *Dr. Kane and his Party crushed in the Ice*, the Arctic boat *Faith*, and a magnificent page engraving of *Dr. Kane and his Comrades abandoning the Advance*, "from a drawing made on the spot." These pictures were remarkable for their truthfulness, and have never been surpassed in the intrinsic quality of rendering most perfectly the subject under consideration. In connection with these spirited illustrations, we had the pleasure of presenting some interesting facts regarding Dr. Kane's personal adventures in the Arctic regions. Since that time—many months since—Dr. Kane has been busily engaged in preparing his great work for publication, and we are happy to announce that the time of its completion is approaching, and that when it is finished it will be a monument of industry and mighty enterprise, and will cause a thrill of patriotism to run through the country, and give to American triumphs a new lustre—to the American flag a wider and more beneficent power.

Dr. Kane in personal appearance has none of the conventional qualities of the theatrical hero. He is of medium size, of retiring manners, speaks low, and is altogether, upon superficial observation, just such a person as the majority of people would not pick out as the chief of one of the most daring expeditions which modern history has recorded. He resembles Duncan, Ridley, Walker, and Napoleon in his physique, and, like them, carries his natural right to control in the eye, in the iron will, in the untiring industry, in the ignorance of what failure means, in the power to electrify and attach men to him until death—these are the qualities of Dr. Kane, centred in him in an eminent degree—the true qualities of the real hero. It was a sublime sight indeed to witness the doctor among his men, prison-bound in the chains of an Arctic winter, bearing more fatigue than the most stalwart of his noble crew, fasting without injury when the apparently more hardy sunk beneath their privations, defying the cold, lassitude, home-sickness, and suffering, and finding time, under circumstances when to preserve life seemed almost impossible, to write down his observations, record his experience, illustrate things about him with his pencil—in fact, calm and undismayed, the soul, the master-spirit, the parent, the expedition itself.

Of Dr. Kane's new work we have some facts which will be interesting to his admirers and the country generally. Dr. Kane entrusted its publication to Messrs. Childs and Peterson, choosing Philadelphia as it was his native place. The work will consist of two volumes 8vo, of nearly 400 pages each, illustrated by 300 electrotype cuts, twenty-one steel plates, and four maps. So great has been the advance demand, that the work intended for immediate publication will be delayed until the latter part of September, and this delay in spite of the fact that thirty presses driven by steam have been constantly employed in getting out the first edition. To give some idea of the demand, it is interesting to state that Phillips, Sampson & Co., of Boston, have ordered 5,000 copies, and expect to increase their order to 10,000 before the work is issued. Messrs. Lippincott & Co. take the same number. Messrs. Applegate & Co., of Cincinnati, take 5,000. In our own city an agent has received orders for 2,000 copies, and in Baltimore another for 1,500, the prospect being that 100,000 copies will be demanded upon the first issue of the work. Messrs. Childs and Peterson have also purchased the plates of Dr. Kane's first Arctic expedition, and are issuing it with new plates, much improved, together with a portrait and biography of Sir John Franklin.

Dr. Kane's voyages and the Japan expedition under Com. Perry form two of the most interesting events recorded in the annals of discovery. Both belong to history, both are honorable in the highest sense to the country, and both have excited the liveliest interest in the breast of every intelligent person in America.

Dr. Kane's voyages have also excited the greatest possible interest in Europe; it has raised the American character, and established new bonds of union between our own country and the whole civilized world.

The proposition for Congress to purchase 15,000 copies of Dr. Kane's work, has called forth from various quarters a great deal of interesting information. "The Secretary of the Navy, after a full investigation of the whole subject, and after the consideration of various plans, felt it his duty to recommend the work to the patronage of Congress. Numerous learned societies, and the whole body of savans, with Humboldt at their head, and all the commercial nations, with the English Admiralty in the van, have loudly declared

their generous appreciation of these results, and by flattering testimonials have sought to do honor to the gallant American explorer. The principle of rewarding eminent service to the public is so deeply seated in the practice of the Government, and springs so instinctively from the noblest impulses of our nature, that it is now too late for us coldly to speculate it away, or subsume it into an unconstitutional abstraction. Such, also, has been the practice of other governments. The first Napoleon familiarized France with this generous policy. England, besides rewarding her great intellects with knighthood, peerages, and pensions, has frequently made direct pecuniary appropriations. Premiums have been paid by Parliament for certain results of purely scientific investigation. Five thousand guineas were paid in one case for the discovery of a chemical means to prevent the communication of contagion. Harrison received a reward of £20,000 for determining the longitude at sea. Donations were bestowed on Fourierier, who introduced the beautiful paper making machinery; on Crompton, the first mule spinner; on Gurney, for having advanced and promoted steam travelling; on Congreve, for improvements in shells and rockets; and on Babbage, in consideration of the utility of his calculating machine. Similar cases in our own country, and the instances of purchasing the works of deceased statesmen, will readily occur to our readers. If then distinguished services have been, as a matter of principle, rewarded by royal governments abroad, and by our own at home, and if this be a case in which the eminent character of the service rendered, merits the like recognition, both which propositions are undeniable, then we consider that the argument in its favor is made complete and unanswerable. We believe that the voice of the people is unanimous in favor of the acknowledgment by the General Government of Dr. Kane's success, by subscribing liberally towards the dissemination of his work. The press of the country has urged such a just work of appreciation. We have not observed any dissent or objection in a single one of our exchanges. The spirit of bold adventure and generous enterprise, of daring and gallantry, which is the life of the Navy and the incentive of its younger members, would be dampened and checked, if this were not done. If the reward of eminent service be deliberately refused, or be half extended and then withdrawn, as if in mockery, we can imagine nothing more crushing and disastrous to the ardor of scientific research or zeal in perilous exploration. Had the possibility of a refusal been foreseen by Kane's little band as they were dragging their sledges across the ice-fields, it would have pierced them with a keener chill than ever did the inhospitable winds that greeted them in those northern solitudes—a more harsh rebuff than was even received from the adamantine ice, within the grasp of which our explorers for months made their homes."

#### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

##### EUROPE.

THE Baltic arrived, August 17, bringing Liverpool dates to August 6. The most important feature of the news is the surrender of Saragossa and the triumph of O'Donnell throughout all Spain. The Queen's troops possessed themselves of Saragossa without resistance, and forthwith disbanded the National Guard and the militia, and installed a new municipality. A new government had been named in Catalonia, and the insurgents were rapidly dispersing. Details of the fight at Barcelona confirm the outrageous barbarity of the Queen's troops. Three days after the fighting had ceased, two battalions of the National Guards coming to the help of the citizens, were met by the Royal Cavalry and every man of them cut to pieces. Seventeen insurgents had been shot. The English news is absolutely nothing. General Codrington had arrived in London, but no unusual demonstration had met him. It is reported that Louis Napoleon is in a critical state of health from an affection of the spine, though it was understood that he was not in immediate danger. Marshal Folsiey had arrived at Marseille, and the Emperor had made him a duke. The Italian outbreak at Carrara was of no importance; it was the work of a few students. The rush of visitors to Moscow to witness the coronation of the Czar was greater than was ever before known on any similar occasion. The market reports from England represent cotton about the same as on last advices; breadstuffs something lower, in consequence of the harvest.

We have received three days later news from Europe, by the steamship Africa, which arrived August 20th. It presents but few features of interest. In the London Chronicle it is stated that the visit of the Hon. Robert Lowe to the United States is semi-official, having for object the settlement of the Central American question. It will be recollected that in the arrangement of the terms of the reciprocity treaty a similar course was pursued by England, Lord Elgin having been directed to discuss the conditions with our government on his way back to London. The probability of this statement is confirmed by a letter which says that the negotiations which were in progress between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas has been suspended for the present. Matters continue quiet in Spain, although there are evidences that the Carlists are actively at work to profit by the latent discontent which pervades the country. Louis Napoleon was employed in dictating O'Donnell's political manifesto at Plombières, and, it was said, opposed the idea of his ruling without a Parliament, or at least the effigy of one like his own *Corps Legislatif*. It was rumored that an interview was about to take place between his Majesty and Lord Palmerston at St. Cloud, on the subject of Spanish affairs. It is stated by our London correspondent that the English Government was about to enter into a close alliance with Austria, in order to exercise a check over the ambitious projects of its French ally. A short time since orders were despatched to the English squadron in the East to concentrate itself in the Black Sea, in order to watch over the fulfilment of Article XX. of the treaty of Paris which still remains unexecuted in consequence of the non-restoration of Kars and the occupation of the Isle of Serpents by the Russians. The cabinet of St. Petersburg has, it is stated, caved in on those points, and the difficulty is in process of arrangement; counter orders have accordingly been despatched to the fleet. King Bomba of Naples has, it seems, at last given way to the remonstrances of the leading European courts, and has signified his intention of mitigating the severity of his home policy. As a preliminary, we presume, to similar concessions to public opinion in his Italian territories, the Emperor of Austria, accompanied by the Empress, was about to visit the Lombardo-Venetian provinces. The Vienna Cabinet is now sensible that unless it makes a very great change in its system of government in Italy, it will be impossible for Austria to maintain its hold of its possessions in that country. Denmark has in contemplation, we are told, a grand stroke of policy by which it hopes to get rid of its difficulties with this country. She is prepared to make every concession regarding the Duchies, provided the Bund will support her in her views on the subject of the Sound dues. A fair bargain, if she can only get the members of the Confederation to think so. The London money market continued tight. Consols at noon, on the 9th, were quoted at 94½ @ 95 for money, and 95½ @ 96½ for account. There was no change in American securities. Breadstuffs were depressed, and a general decline is reported. Cotton continued firm, and the tendency for prices was upward.

##### CENTRAL AMERICA.

The intelligence from Nicaragua is interesting and important. Rivas is said to be fortifying himself at Candagua, where he has already gathered three thousand troops. He is alleged to have the sympathy of the whole country with the exception of the Americans, who adhere to Walker. Costa Rica is preparing for another invasion, and it is supposed, will receive material assistance from Honduras and Guatemala. Against such a combination, if energetically carried out, it cannot be hoped that even Walker will be able successfully to contend. He has, nevertheless, an effective force of 1,000 Americans, who are represented to be in excellent spirits. The foregoing intelligence is derived from the Panama Star and Herald, and it is confirmed by the Daniel Webster, of whose arrival at New Orleans we have a brief telegraphic notice. When the Daniel Webster left San Juan there was a fleet of seven British ships in port, mounting 180 guns.

##### NORTH PACIFIC.

Our files from the Sandwich Islands are from Honolulu to the 12th of June. Prince Kamehameha had entertained a large number of the aristocracy, foreign officials and French naval officers at a brilliant ball. His excellency Mr. Allen and daughter had taken their departure from the islands. A thanksgiving high mass had been offered up on board one of the French war ships on account of the birth of the Prince Imperial. The Legislature had passed many important measures.

##### WEST INDIES.

By letters from Havana, dated August 10th, we learn that the health of the city was rather improving, but in the bay the fever still continued violent. The decree creating General Concha Marquis of the Havana and Viscount of Cuba, had been made public. The news of the insurrection in Spain had caused much excitement, and so anxious was Gen. Concha for the earliest news that he had despatched his swiftest steamship to await at Charleston the arrival of the steamer from Europe. No. 5,391 drew the \$100,000 prize in the Havana lottery of the 9th.

By a letter from Port au Plat, dated on the 3d of August, received in this city by the schooner Marietta Smith, we learn that there has been exciting and revolutionary occurrences in St. Domingo city. A man-of-war at Port au Plat reports the capital of the Dominican Republic in a state of revolution, in consequence of a treaty with Spain, one of the provisions of which favors all Spanish descendants, and allows them to become Spanish citizens; and as they were the most numerous class, they wished to become Spanish citizens in fact and hold the Spanish flag. Great excitement prevailed, business was suspended, and the President and Cabinet wished to resign. The Spanish Consul was endeavoring to prevent the American treaty from being ratified, and the liberals were anxiously expecting a war vessel from the United States. In a political dispute one of the city editors had shot and killed a Spaniard and fled.

Capt. Button, of the bark Clara Windsor, arrived August 15th from Port au Prince, reports that place as being healthy, no fever cases having occurred for a length of time. The vessels in port have been entirely free from fever among their crews.

From Antigua we have advices, dated at St. John's on 20th of July. The

Weekly Register of July 15th has the following items:—The bark *Elisa*, from London, arrived on Saturday, with 165 immigrants from the Cape de Verde Islands, where she called to take them on board. This is the second arrival of this hardy class of immigrants, which this vessel has brought during the present year. It was reported a few weeks since that the people of the Cape de Verde Islands would not migrate, an abundant supply of provisions in their own country having allayed the desire for removal to another and more prosperous part of the world. But the success of the *Elisa* would lead to the supposition that there must have been some mistake on the subject. The country has been blessed with a heavy fall of rain. On Thursday night and Friday we had some very heavy showers, and the island is already showing the beneficial results they have produced. A private letter from Demerara states that a kind of caterpillar has appeared in the colony in vast numbers, and is rapidly destroying all kinds of vegetation; even the grass is devoured by them, and the foliage of trees and plants soon disappears when they attack it, leaving nothing but the bare stems and branches. They have also commenced on the cane, and had consequently created great uneasiness on account of their devastation.

We have news from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, to the 1st of August. There was nothing stirring of importance. The Emperor Souleouque and the Dominicans were renewing their amicable relations, and efforts were being made to cultivate a durable friendship. The seaport towns were healthy, but business was dull, owing to the limited arrival of produce from the interior towns.

Letters from Porto Rico, written on the 19th of August, state that the cholera was committing fearful ravages at that place. The disease up to that date had, with occasional exceptions, been confined to the blacks, and the mortality had caused such serious loss among plantation hands as to interfere very materially with the prospects of the future crop. The epidemic was more virulent than usual, and had assumed the character of a plague. Elevated localities, as well as habitations upon low ground, were severely attacked. Every expedient had been resorted to, to prevent the spread of the contagion to other portions of the island.

##### KANSAS NEWS.

The Westport *Border Ruffian*, in an extra issued on the 13th of August, says: Last night 200 Free Soilers attacked the town of Franklin, Kansas, in which were only twenty Pro-Slavery men. The fight lasted four hours, and four Pro-Slavery and six Free Soilers were killed. The assailants robbed the Post Office there, set it on fire, and finally retreated, carrying off the cannon belonging to the town. Later reports say that seventeen Free Soilers were killed and wounded. One hundred United States troops occupied the town the next day. Three hundred of Lane's men have entered Topeka.

The following news from Kansas was received at Chicago, Tuesday, August 19. The Free Soilers have discovered that the organized plan of the Pro-Slavery party is to concentrate men, arms, and ammunition at different points of the Territory, for the purpose of making a sudden and general attack immediately after the adjournment of Congress, and expel all the Free State settlers. Twelve fortified block houses have been erected at different Pro-Slavery points, which are well supplied with cannon, rifles, and ammunition, garrisoned principally by Missourians. On the night of the 12th, a company of Free State men attacked the Fort at Franklin, for the purpose of securing arms, when a fight ensued between them and the forces stationed there, which lasted four hours. One Free State man was killed, and one seriously wounded. Three Missourians were wounded. The Free State men captured a block house, took one cannon, and fifty stand of arms—the latter included many of the rifles seized at Lawrence, in May, by the Pro-Slavery men. The Missourians retreated to camp Worthington, southwest of Lawrence, and it is feared there will be further disturbance between the parties, although quietness now exists. An extra of the *Leavenworth Journal*, on the 14th, has the following call to arms: "The border towns are greatly excited, and a general mustering of Missourians is demanded by the Pro-Slavery leaders in the Territory. Additional intelligence states that before the attack on the Fort at Franklin, the Free State men applied for the dispersion of the Pro-Slavery force that had gathered there, under the proclamation of Governor Shannon, which was refused. A large meeting was held at Kansas City, on the 16th, at which it was resolved to send 2,000 men into the Territory. A meeting was held at Lexington, on the 16th, and a resolution was passed that they would send their quota of men, to help settle the difficulties by the first boat."

##### MEXICO.

Accounts from Vera Cruz, dated August 4, inform us that another movement had been made at Tampico against the government of Comonfort. The movement commenced with about 500 men, who were instigated and supported by the clergy, and Vidaurri, it was said, would be at the head of the insurrection. The movement, it was supposed, would be easily suppressed, as it was opposed by the mass of the people.

We have news from Mexico, to the 8th of August. General Gadsden partook of a public dinner on the 2d, previous to his departure. The government was going on with the utmost harmony. A new article had been added to the constitution, guaranteeing religious liberty, and at the same time it is reported that hundreds of priests were being expelled from the country, and the confiscation of church property continued. Active measures had been taken against Vidaurri, who it was believed would soon be compelled to submit. The government had adopted the Ramsey route for an inter-oceanic railroad between the Gulf and Acapulco. The charter granted is said to be a very liberal one. The mails from New Orleans to San Francisco have frequently been carried over the route in twelve days, and with the facilities which a railroad will afford, no doubt the time of transit between the two points mentioned will be reduced to eight days. The starting point on the Gulf is to be Vera Cruz or Anton Lizardo. Most probably both ports will be connected with the road, as they are only distant twelve miles.

##### BUENOS AYRES.

We have dates from Buenos Ayres to August 2d. There was nothing stirring in the political world of that place, except a rumor of a French expedition to Paraguay, on account of some alleged ill-treatment of French colonists lately established there. Freight rates were nominal, with little doing for the United States, owing to the scarcity of produce.

#### LITERARY.

WESTERN BORDER LIFE; or, what Fanny Hunter saw and heard in Kansas and Missouri. DREYER & JACKSON, New York.

THIS is a very opportune work, possessing rare intrinsic interest just at this moment, when the eyes of the whole country are turned upon Kansas. The author is a lady who seems to be possessed of good sense, and a determination to write fairly, and gives us her experience without bias and without favor. Speaking of herself she says that "by a long residence as a member of a family in the further part of Missouri, she became acquainted with the actual condition of things, and knows whereof she affirms much better than any stranger." She continues, "To one acquainted with the border counties of Missouri, and also with the Yankee character, the collisions of Kansas, which at this time threaten a bloody civil war, could have been easily foretold, when Congress by the Kansas-Nebraska act dissolved itself of its fraternal character over the new territories, as provided by the Constitution, and left the 'wee thing' to try its hand at going alone, while it needed to be held in leading strings, and at least have a firm grasp of Uncle Sam's guiding hand. In order to bring out by contrast the essential evils of the system, she has endeavored to portray the efforts of a faithful Christian teacher of New England to do good among her pupils, with the obstacles she has to encounter, and the results of her success." The work is pleasantly written, and possesses the charm of all similar productions, which treat of frontier life, and consequently breathe a free atmosphere, and have originality stamped upon every detail.

THE EXECUTIVE ACTS OF EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE; with Reasons for his Election, and a Memoir of his Life and Administration, accompanied with a finely-executed Portrait on steel, and a sketch of the Life of Andrew Jackson Donelson, of Tennessee.

We are indebted to Edward Walker, 114 Fulton street, for this very handsome pamphlet of fifty pages. To the personal and political friends of the distinguished gentleman named, this handsome printed pamphlet will be of immense value through the present political campaign.

MRS. STEPHENS'S ILLUSTRATED NEW MONTHLY LIES upon our table among the promptly published periodicals of the coming month of September. We congratulate the lady editor upon the success of presenting something new in the way of magazines, and for sustaining, not only the promise of the first number, but for far surpassing that one in interest in the one before us.

CONFIDENTIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE; including Letters from the time of their marriage until the death of Josephine, and also several private Letters from the Emperor to his brother Joseph and other important personages; with numerous illustrations, notes and anecdotes, by JOHN S. C. ARNOTT. Mason & Brothers, New York.

No volume of correspondence has appeared in a long time that has been hailed with a more hearty welcome than the one before us. We have had more of Napoleon than of any other man that ever lived relating to his personal history and public life, and yet the appetite increases upon what it is fed, and the theme Napoleon is ever fresh—ever sympathetic in the hearts of our people and of the world. In the volume before us we have the privilege of looking into the hero's soul; we learn his private heartfelt emotions, when pomp and parade are thrown aside; when he speaks as an individual, and through his affections becomes beloved with the meanness of his subjects; he was indeed a man. The record, strange as it may appear, sustains the lofty position of this most wonderful man; and we find his confidential correspondence—intended alone for the eye of his bosom companions and near relations—great and sublime, worthy of his lofty deeds in other and wider fields, and confirming the preconceived notion all have of Napoleon—that he was altogether the most remarkable man that ever lived.

A FEMALE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE IN CANADA.—The London, C. W., *Free Press* says, that last week a house in Temperanceville was demolished by a committee of females. It appears that three or four females of questionable reputation were about to take possession of the dwelling, when nine or ten women who were opposed to the arrangement proceeded to the premises and pulled the building down.



## MUSIC.

**ITALIAN OPERA-HOUSE, FOURTEENTH STREET.**—It is positively stated that a majority of the Directors of this very popular establishment chartered one of the Hoboken Ferry boats, a short time since, and proceeding through Long Island Sound to the Highlands of Neversink, and so through Sandy Hook to the south side of Staten Island, east anchor finally upon the private but extensive oyster-bed which enriches the water-line of the Maretsk estate in the county of Richmond. After all was made snug and comfortable, and the gallant vessel rode sweetly at anchor, it was discovered that there was not a boat wherewith to communicate with the shore. Signals of distress having been raised, four serving-men, clothed in purple and fine linen—the Maretsk livery—put off from the shore in a dainty barque, with a silken sail, cordage formed from the vocal chords, ever vibrating, of refractory Italian singers who had waited before the withering beat of the maestro's baton. The four servants in purple and fine linen, having put on the whitest of kid gloves, handed down the "majority of the Directors," and conveyed them in the dainty barque to the shore, where a special train waited to convey them over the private railroad to the portico of the managerial palace. Arrived there, and ascending the marble stairway, and passing through halls and endless corridors and divers colored reception rooms, they reached at length the presence of the one they sought, and found him reclining on a huge pile of illuminated manuscripts, one foot thrust into a golden horn, another through the head of a silver drum; one arm resting on the crook of a bassoon, while the hand played with his radiant locks; the other arm languidly resting upon the two scores of "David Rizzio" and "Giovanni di Napoli," while his fingers pointed out their varied beauties. The "Majority of the Committee" approached in humble guise; the foremost of them, on bended knee, presented to the great impresario the keys of the Academy of Music, on a gorgeous cushion, and in language the most abject and imploring, begged him to accept them and the management of the house at the same time. We do not know what transpired after this, but we do know that Maretsk will positively open the Opera-House the first week in September, with a powerful company—report says, not only La Grange but Parodi—and new operas, among them Meyerbeer's "L'Étoile du Nord." This will be a great success, and the embassy to Maretsk's palatial residence will not have been in vain.

## THE DRAMA.

**WALLACE'S THEATRE—SUMMER GARDEN.**—On Monday evening this popular place of amusement was devoted to the cause of charity. The manager gave his theatre, and the company their services. A fine house was the result, and we understand that the advantage to the Dramatic Fund will be some three or four hundred dollars gain. Miss Agnes Robertson and Mr. Dion Bourcicault have been resting from their labors, and the onus of attraction has fallen upon the stock company, which has not been found wanting. One other addition in the person of Mr. Farren has proved highly acceptable to the audience. The combined action of such artists as Messrs. Farren, Johnstone, Burnett, Howe, &c., could not fail to win the approbation of the critical audiences which attend this establishment. Miss Agnes Robertson and Dion Bourcicault will appear on Monday evening, August 26th, in an entirely new drama, written by Bourcicault, entitled "Victor and Hortense," which is said to be full of striking incidents and startling effects. We look forward to its production with much interest, and expect to see the house crowded to overflowing on the first night of a new play and the re-appearance of New York's favorite artists.

**ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**—On Monday evening, August 18, this house was opened for a dramatic performance for the benefit of the Dramatic Fund Society. A vast array of talent was announced, including Miss Annette Ince, Miss Albertine, Messrs. Chantreau, Robert Johnson, and a host of others too numerous to mention or to count. A tremendous house was the consequence, the clear profit of which to be added to the fund will be over twelve hundred dollars. This was, indeed, a noble benefit.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**—John Brougham, with praiseworthy liberality, not only gave his theatre, on Monday last, August 18, for the benefit of the Dramatic Fund, but he gave the attraction of a new piece, the first night of which was certain to draw a great house. Notwithstanding this certainty of profit, he freely gave it to the Dramatic Fund, of which he was one of the founders, and continues to be one of its most active members. As we have said, a crowd was a certainty, and it may be fairly said that John Brougham put his hand into his pocket and gave to the Dramatic Fund six or seven hundred dollars. The results of these several benefits on Monday evening will give an increase to the fund of some two thousand and odd hundred of dollars. This is a well managed society.

The new piece at the Bowery is the one we announced some weeks since, and is entitled, "Life in New York." It is, of course, purely of a local character—full of incident, fun, frolic, with exaggerated pictures of the several phases of New York society. The piece cannot boast of much literary merit, but it is a lively, amusing sketch, and told with the logic and green, are sight-seeing in New York, and they are put through "a course of sprouts," to their hearts' content. John Brougham wrote the piece, of course; he has mastered the mysteries of the local drama; his hits are palpable and positive, and his pen is almost certainly successful. In the case of "Life in New York" the success was decided, and the piece has been played to large and enthusiastic audiences. It will doubtless have a long run.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**—The engagement of Mr. Wm. E. Burton still continues, and the success which marked his first nights is still unvarying. The house is crowded on each night of his appearance to its utmost capacity, and many leave unable to obtain a sight of the stage. Mr. Burton, assisted by his comedy company, has played "Toodle," "Paul Pry," and other favorite characters. The engagement will continue into the coming month. On the nights not occupied by Mr. Burton and his company, the never tiring Ravel Family, with the popular danseuse Madlle. Robert and her ballet company, and Young Hengler, the rope dancer, hold their revels and attract their thousands. This establishment retains its popularity, no matter what rivalry may spring up.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ITEMS.

**BOSTON.**—The Musical Convention commenced at the Tremont Temple last Monday, August 18th. The Museum performances are continued. Mrs. Skerrett and Mrs. J. M. Field are among the company. The Keller troupe gave their opening entertainment at the Athenaeum, on Monday evening, August 18th. The dramatic company embraces Misses Denny, Caroline Stewart, Cornelia Jefferson, Emma Winthrop, Julia Thayer, Fanny Rich, Lizzie Connor, H. Langdon, Mrs. Place (formerly Miss Eliza Petrie), and Mrs. Selzmann. Messrs. J. Munroe, F. A. Munroe, E. B. Williams, W. H. Dimond, J. Flood, C. Wilkinson, T. C. Green, A. M. Connor, C. Mortimer, T. Knight, J. B. Miller, J. F. Blake, M. A. Raymond, J. Taylor, and J. B. Adams. Willard's National will open about the 1st of September. The company includes Messrs. J. E. McDonough, J. B. Howe, D. McMillan, T. B. Douglas, Colin Stuart, Wayne O'Brien, J. H. Robinson, J. Pilgrim, C. H. Waters, G. Farley, C. Strahan, E. Dalton, J. H. Brown, S. M. Irwin, M. R. Parker, J. L. Barrett, Miss Mary Hill, Signorina Ciccia, Madlle. Lucy Barrie, Mrs. H. F. Nichols, Miss Julia Daly, Miss Annie Taylor, Mrs. McMillan, &c. "Old Jimmy" Anderson will be the stage manager. **PHILADELPHIA.**—The Arch street theatre opened on the 16th, with Wm. Wheatley and W. S. Fredericks as manager and stage manager. Among the new members of the company are Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Perry, Mr. Charles Bass, Miss Anna Cruise, Mr. and Mrs. Norton (from Wallace's), and Mrs. John Drew. The opening piece was "The School for Scandal," with Mr. Bagg as Sir Peter, Mr. Wheatley as Joseph, and Mrs. John Drew as Lady Teazle. Mr. W. B. Chapman is to be at the Walnut street season. Miss Emma Stanley was re-engaged for three nights last week. She will take a few days rest, prior to appearing at the Howard Athenaeum, Boston. **CHICAGO.**—Miss M. Horon closed her engagement at the Chicago theatre on Saturday. Mr. C. R. Thorne has what he designates the "star company," chiefly composed of the members of his own family, at the National theatre (North Market Hall). It consists of himself, his brother-in-law, L. Mestayer, McCloskey, W. F. Johnson, St. Mar Bingham (a relative by marriage), C. R. Thorne, Jr., W. H. Thorne, J. Crouta, C. H. Wilson, G. E. Wilson, Mrs. C. R. Thorne, Miss Emily Thorne, Miss Coggswell, &c. A novel race between the big bear from Australia and a fast horse from St. Louis is announced to come off at the Brighton in the course of a few days. **ST. LOUIS.**—Mr. Collins, the Irish comedian, continued at the St. Louis last week. On the 18th an actor named Morton attempted to stab manager De Bar a few days ago. The People's opened under Mr. Wood's management on Monday, August 18th. **BALTIMORE.**—The "Ice Witch" is having a run at the Holiday street. The cast contains the names of G. C. Boniface, H. A. Langdon, and Joseph Parker, Mrs. Phillips, &c. The only part of the entertainment worth noticing was the exhibition of a new act-drop, representing Washington crossing the Delaware. **OSWEGO.**—Susan Denin has become the lessee of the theatre here. Her stage manager is Augustus W. Fenno. A young man, who calls himself Clinton, and who is playing walking gentlemen and singing parts, is a son of Mrs. Hamblin. **CINCINNATI.**—The National is to open in a couple of weeks. Mr. Collins is announced as the first star. The new People's will soon be finished. Mr. L. B. Lent, the great circus manager, is said to be making arrangements for the erection of an immense amphitheatre here. Mr. and Mrs. Prior have been engaged for Bates's theatre. **BUFFALO.**—Mr. and Mrs. F. Drew are the stars at the Metropolitan. "Horne the Hunter" is to be produced. **NEWARK.**—The German opera troupe in Newark propose to produce Flotow's "Stadella" and Lortzing's "Oser of Russia as a Carpenter." **NEW HAVEN.**

Miss Kate Comstock gave a concert at Lawrence Hall on Monday evening, August 18th. She was assisted by Signor Morino and others. **DETROIT.**—The Fyne and Harrison troupe were here last week. They sang in the theatre there, with the prices of admission doubled. **CLEVELAND, OHIO.**—Elsler, manager of the theatre at Cleveland, Ohio, is in this city. He will commence his fall season on the 13th of September, with Louisa H. Medina's spectacle of "The Last Days of Pompeii," splendidly gotten up. **TROY, N. Y.**—A gentleman named Strickland, who for twelve years has been an actor, has abandoned the stage for the pulpit, and preached at Dr. Baldwin's church, in East Troy, Sunday before last. **SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**—Bridwell and Marston have a company here. Their star is L. P. Roy, a Bostonian. **NEW HAVEN.**—A new Yankee comedian has sprung up here. He is called Laffer. **POUGHKEEPSIE.**—The Hoffman Family, Tyrolean and Swiss singers, are giving concerts. **GOSEN, N. Y.**—Miss Anna Vail, the young prima donna, gave a concert in Goshen, her native village. She was assisted by Signor Giannoni, a tenor, who recently created much sensation in Mexico; Signor Amadio, the favorite baritone, formerly at the Academy of Music, and Monsieur Sabatier, the pianist. **MONTREAL.**—Manager Buckland's season closed with a complimentary benefit tendered him by his company, on the 14th. **WILLIAMSBURG, N. Y.**—Rose and Jerry Merrifield were to give an entertainment at the Osceola, assisted by Joseph Sefton and T. S. Cline.

## FOREIGN MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ITEMS.

THE following list will show the strength of the Italian Opera Company in Paris for the ensuing season: *Prime Donne*.—Alboni, Frezzolini, Piccolomini, Fiorentini and Pazzi. *Tenors*.—Gardoni, Carrion, Balestra, Solari and Lucchesi. *Baritone and Bass*.—Grasiani, Corai, Cutari, Nerini, Angiolini and Zucchini. *Conductors*.—Bottesini and Alary. No very great success is prognosticated from this attractive list of names. With a yet more powerful array of talent last year the concern lost money. We copy a list of the expenses of the company last season from a contemporary. They are as follows:

Salaries of artists, six months	345,000fr.
Chorus and orchestra, six months	60,000fr.
Rent, six months	64,000fr.
Ten per cent. hospital duty	52,800fr.
The expenses of this year are much higher, although the company is inferior:	
Alboni gets, for five months	60,000fr.
Frezzolini gets	40,000fr.
Piccolomini gets	36,000fr.
Gardoni gets	50,000fr.
Carrion gets	23,000fr.
Corai gets	24,000fr.
Grasiani gets	20,000fr.
The expenses of last year were	764,322fr.
Receipts	100,000
Subvention	623,060fr.

**LOES.**—Count Rosci is at Salzburg with his daughter Henrietta Sontag, who is said to possess as fine a voice as her mother, and to be the living image of the Sontag at eighteen. So says the *Salzburg Gazette*. This looks like the "puff preliminary," and leads us to expect the speedy debut of Henrietta Sontag the second. The great favorite comic actress and vocalist, Miss Polly Marshall, quits the London boards, tempted by the offers of manager Burton, of New York. She is, in every respect, equal to Mrs. Keeley, and is very pretty, as well as exceedingly naive. Her sister accompanies her, a charming girl, sprightly and vivacious. —Barney Williams had played Tom Moore, in "The Irish Lion," thirty consecutive nights, at the Adelphi Theatre, London, up to the 30th of July. He is engaged there with his wife for three months. —It was positively reported in London that Grist and Mario were about to revisit America. The report was generally credited, as was also the rumor that Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt was hankering after a fresh instalment of American dollars. We said some time since that she would, in all probability, pay us another charitable visit. —We expect that Thalberg is on his way to New York at this moment. His agent, or travelling adviser, is Mr. Bernard Ullman. —The success of Madlle. Piccolomini in "Don Pasquale," on Saturday, July 26, was undoubted, and in no other character could she possibly have snatched a leaf away from the wreath of the *prima donna* of the other house (Grist)—that donna of happy memory—a memory which, alas! carries us a long way back. So far that, with the assistance of some visible signs and laws of time, we are obliged to write her part for a role which required the vivacity and sparkle of youth, and makes but few calls upon vocal resources. Norma and Madlle. Piccolomini were justly matched when she is the demands, and she was all that the most exacting could demand. Her singing in the duet was, nevertheless, highly satisfactory, and was deservedly rewarded with very hearty applause. Upon the whole, this is a decided triumph for her. —Madlle. Johanna Wagner took her benefit, July 30, and gave her last representation, which was in "Tancrède"—certainly her greatest success. She was received with every demonstration of good favor by her admirers, who can claim for this lady a most striking and noble presence, a large volume of voice, and great breadth of singing, fitted for characters in which she has to depict the lords of the creation. We believe that a closer connection with the Italian stage will enable an artist of her intelligence to correct many shortcomings and to improve upon much that is already good, as it has done many of her predecessors. She has signed articles for a further engagement with Mr. Lumley. —This week, Aug. 2, the great Italian actress Ristori terminated her engagement in this metropolis. She has been rewarded by remarkably full houses and the heartiest applause. The success of Madame Ristori in Liverpool and Manchester has been great, and a contemporary announces that she may possibly give more representations there ere she returns to the Continent. Rumor says, too, that it is her intention to have prepared a translation of one of Shakespeare's tragedies—we hope "Antony and Cleopatra"—and a version of "Fazio," with a view to her future appearances in England. —Theatrical oracles announce the coming production at Liverpool of "Tortosa the Uraur," a tragedy, by Mr. N. P. Willis, published many years since, with Miss and Mr. G. Vandenhoff in the principal parts. —Mrs. Mellon (late Miss Woolgar) and Miss Fitzpatrick are said to be engaged as "leading ladies" at the Lyceum Theatre. —So few have been the signs of musical life given, of late days, by poor distracted Spain, that we read with surprise in this week's *Gazette Musicale* of an addition to the literature of the Art, in the form of a new opera and organ music. —Museo Organico Hispanico. —Elavara Chapel-master to the Queen. —A pair of born Courtesses (the fault is not ours if the announcement sounds ridiculous)—Milles. Clara and Theresa Ponta—have appeared at the Munich Opera as "Romeo" and "Juliet," and, say the journals, with success. But the success of an advertised "born Courtess," like the "through-bred" singing of amateurs, is always to be mistrusted. Another unsuccessful tenor, M. Lucien Reynolds, has been tried at the Grand Opera of Paris. Thither, too, like M. Roger, has migrated M. Puget, M. Roger's successor at the Opera Comique. —People out of London will naturally inquire into their chances of autumn entertainment, now that the metropolis spring and summer are over. A contemporary promises Madlle. Piccolomini and "a powerful company" to play operas in the provinces, in the interval betwixt the close of the London season and the opening, in October, of the Paris Italian Opera, where she is engaged to appear. —We read that such of the Italian vocalists as are not bespoken to sing at H. M. the Czar's coronation are about to be combined in a concert-troupe, under the auspices of Mr. Beale. —The advertised intention of "reciting" entire operas in the orchestra, and without action, is a scheme more singular than well fancied; at least, if modern opera-music is to be performed, which in ninety bars out of the hundred is good only so far as meaning is given to it by the action of the singer and the stage-business going on. —We are, thirdly, told that the Amateur Pantomimists, who are acting for the "Fielding Fund," intend to edify the provincial towns during "the long vacation." —The rich Hungarians living at Vienna, are thinking of erecting there a national Hungarian theatre. A special committee of their body have been formed for carrying out the preliminary measure. —BANKRUPTCY OF CHARLES M. THORNE. —It will be remembered that we noticed a week or two back, the imprisonment of this clever comedian for debt in Manchester. The case was determined last month, before John Addison, Esq. After refusing to levy upon his future exertions for the settlement of present debts, the judge delivered the following judgment: "Your debts are considerably more than is usual with parties coming before this court. One of them is for £5,000, but a considerable number of them are old debts which you have renewed. You allege that your insolvency is owing to an unfortunate contract into which you entered in taking the Lyceum theatre, which did not answer. In looking through your schedule I see no reason to believe that that is not the case. I cannot place my finger on anything in your schedule to call for a remand from this Court, and as you are not opposed by any creditor, I do not see why I should interfere to prevent your discharge. There are some peculiar circumstances in your case. You have been a bankrupt, and received a first class certificate, and you have also twice passed through the Insolvent Court. In the case of an ordinary trader it should think that these circumstances would require a cautious investigation on my part before granting an immediate discharge, but a person in your profession is obliged to incur considerable risk, and your obligations are contracted with that understanding, and the knowledge on the part of those that deal with you, that your profession is an uncertain one, and your creditors seem to think so by their non-appearance here to-day. You may, therefore, be discharged." —Miss LOUISA HOWARD, THE ACTRESS. —This lady, it will be remembered, was married at St. Thomas's Church in this city, only last May, to Charles Rowley Platt, a captain in Her Majesty's army. The bride and bridegroom returned to England, and were sojourning at Brighton, when the captain tracing some disrespectful remarks about his wife to John Lawrence, Esq., surgeon, charged him with it, and forthwith assaulted and battered him. The case will be sent to the sessions, the gallant captain being bound in heavy sureties to appear. —The comparative longevity among those who follow the various professions, affords food for the curious and reflective mind. According to Casper, the following professions contain the corresponding number of individuals out of one hundred who attained their seventieth year: Theologians, 42; agriculturists, 40; merchants, 36; soldiers, 32; clerics, 29; advocates, 29; artists, 28; professors, 27; physicians, 24. In this list the healers of the soul are awarded the prize, they being the highest on the list, while the healers of the body are the shortest lived of all. The artists, actors, &c., offer an indifferent proportion; indeed, we believe, if all could be fairly tested, that actors, singers, &c., would prove the longest lived of all those mentioned in the list. The following account of some of the artist celebrities who attained a ripe old age may not prove uninteresting: Killgrew died at the age of 88; John Lavin, 86; Bowman, (who died in 1798, but had several times performed before the second Charles, 88; Quin, 78; Mrs. Garrick, 99;

Mrs. Clive, 75; Board, 74; Rich, 70; Betterton, 75; Quick, 83; King, 76; Charles Dibdin, (the naval song writer), 74; Murphy, 73; Barrymore, 71; Wycherley, 76; Southern, 86; Moody, 85; Mrs. Bracegirdle, 86; Macklin, 107; Cibber, 86; Cumberland, 79; Hull, 76; Yates, (the contemporary of Garrick, not he of the Adelpi), 89; Munden, 74; Chamberlain, (a provincial actor), 86; Mrs. Abington, 84; "Gentleman" Smith, 89; John Johnstone, 82; Pope, 73; Mrs. Hartley, 73; John Bannister, 76; Mrs. Bannister, 92; Fawcett, 72; Powell, 82; George Colman, "the younger," 74; Gaitton, 70; Mrs. John Kemble, 88; Mrs. Sparks, 83; O'Keeffe, 77; Wroughton, 74; Mrs. Glover, 70; Betterton, (her father), 83; Elkanah Settle, 76; Handel, 76; Haydn, 78; Madame Mara, 84; Mrs. Siddons, 76; Mrs. Mattocks, 84; Charles Abbot, 89; Mrs. Pitt, 77; Roger Kemble, (the father of John and Charles), 82; Mrs. Wallack, (the mother of James and Henry), 90; Blisset, 83; Bruntton, 82; Wewitzer, 76; Mrs. Davenport, 84; Miss Pope, 76; Thomas Dibdin, 70; Packer, 78; Byrne, 90; Philip Asley, (the founder of the amphitheatre), 72; Saunders, (the noted "showman," who is said to have fostered Edmund Kean and Andrew Ducrow), 90; Henry Johnston, 70; Miss Besford, (for many seasons at Covent Garden), 94; the benevolent Joanna Bailie, 80; Patrick Barrett, (the father of the Irish stage), 83; Dowton, 88; Mrs. Harlowe, 87; Charles Kemble, 79; Richard Jones, 78; Mrs. Edwin, 82; and Mrs. Ann Kelly, 103. The latter lady, who died at Lewisham some three years since, quitted the stage at the age of sixty, having lost her hearing. She was a member of the company which boasted of the talents of Edmund Kean and Sheridan Knowles, before either had been greeted with metropolitan plaudits; and it was with no mean pride that the old lady recounted the fact of her having played Alicia to the Jane Shore of the Siddons. Robert Lindley died in 1856, at the age of 83. He, too, was of the theatre, in which he was known in 1794—two years after Mozart's death, and more than a quarter of a century before Weber was heard of. A host of musical names might be added, such as John Braham, John Sinclair, C. E. Horne, &c., while the living musicians, singers and actors would, in proportion, run the theologians hard, if they did not excel them. —AUSTRALIA. —A correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The Theatre Royal, Queen's Theatre, and Amphitheatre, at Melbourne, closed from want of success. The Prince of Wales and Lyceum, at Sydney, have a number of professional out of engagements, including Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Craven, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hyde, Mr. W. H. Stevens, and others equally acquainted with the profession. Australia has been overstocked with theatres—speculators and managers have lost deeply—many ruined. Travelling is fearfully expensive; salaries considerably reduced. Out of Sydney and Melbourne nothing is certain—in fact, there is no field for theatricals, and so it must remain until the roads get better, and townships become more permanently formed. This country at present can only support a very limited number of theatres. Our present stars are Mr. G. V. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. James Stark, Madame Anna Bismarck and company, Catherine Hayes, Lola Montes, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Holt." Most of the stars, however, appear to have done exceedingly well; among them Miss Catherine Hayes, Mr. G. V. Brooke (who lately created quite a sensation in Melbourne by his admirable delineation of Pierce O'Hara, in the "Irish Attorney,") Madame Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Stark, and Lola Montes. Miss Hayes lately gave a concert in aid of the Melbourne Hospital, which was attended by upwards of 2,700 of the most distinguished personages in that city, and netted some \$3,500. Prior to the concert, a committee, headed by the Mayor, waited upon Miss H. and presented her with a massive bracelet. The hospital committee was also preparing an appropriate testimonial for Miss H.

## ITEMS OF ALL SORTS.

A COMPANY of young musicians of Belgium, forming a small but very superior orchestra, was recently induced by the promises of profitable employment in this country offered them by an irresponsible speculator, to come over here to give concerts at the watering-places. But on arrival they found they had been deceived, and were left by the speculator at Saratoga in very straitened circumstances. Mr. Gottschalk bore testimony to their great ability as artists, and gave a concert there for their benefit. Mr. Gottschalk having highly recommended them to Mr. Maillard, that gentleman has given them temporary employment until they can obtain situations in the opera or theatre worthy of their merits. They will give performances for the present every evening, from 9 till 10½ o'clock, at Maillard's saloon. —Signor Liberti, a European tenor, who is very favorably spoken of by the Havana press, has just arrived in New York. —Mrs. Lodenier, who made many attempts at a living in this city last season, is about to go to Europe. She has written several good novels—among them "Erencia" and "Norma Danton"—and we presume her lot is to be made more for literary than theatrical purposes. —On Monday evening after the performance in Wallace's for the benefit of the Dramatic Fund Association, a serenade was given by a lover of dramatic art to Miss Agnes Robertson and Mr. D. Bourcicault, sustained by a number of clever artists from the "Conservatoire de Bruxelles," which was, however, interrupted on account of the dying condition of an individual in the neighborhood. —Mrs. J. H. Allen, a talented member of Mr. Stuart's company at Wallace's, accidentally fell down the stairway at her residence on Thursday morning, and sustained a severe injury of the spine. She has consequently been temporarily withdrawn from the stage. —Laura Keane's theatre is progressing as rapidly as the hands of many men can pull down and put up. Trouble is working hard to fulfil his contract, and we have no doubt that the theatre will be ready for occupation and performance early in October. We presume that the engagements made with her former company will be made good, so that all the old favorites will be with her in her next campaign. Among the new engagements is that of Miss C. Jefferson. Report says that Laura Keane secured the attraction of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keane and Macready, but we do not believe that there is the slightest foundation of either report. She will be able to get along without their attraction. —About two hundred persons are busily employed in preparing Burton's Metropolitan theatre for the fall campaign. The stage will be enlarged, and will also be improved in shape, while the auditorium will be remodelled and redecored without regard to expense. Mr. Burton will open as early in September as possible. —The famous Buckley Serenaders have returned to New York after a brilliant and successful professional tour of two months or more. They will open their new opera house on Monday evening next, August 26th, with a new new burlesque on "Il Trovatore." Their new house is thus described: "The building fronts on Mercer street, and has a spacious entrance on Broadway at No. 586. It is over two stories in height, fifty-three feet wide and seventy feet deep. In addition to the seats on the first floor a spacious gallery has been erected, extending around the hall to within twenty feet of the proscenium on either side, and it is calculated that the house will comfortably seat seventeen hundred persons. The stage, with its appointments, similar to those in theatres, is thirty feet deep and twenty-six feet wide at the proscenium. The ceiling and walls are finely frescoed, giving to the house, when lighted, a rich appearance. In the construction of the hall the matter of ventilation has not been overlooked, as in addition to openings in the upper part of the house several windows have been left on the front and rear. During the winter season the house will be heated by large furnaces in the basement. The company's dressing rooms are under the stage. In the event of fire, or other panic being created, there is ample means of egress. Besides the front doorway a wide hall has been left under the stage, leading from the orchestra to Mercer street. The house will be lighted by chandeliers around the gallery. The building will be completed by the 25th of this month, and will cost between \$16,000 and \$18,000. The company numbers seventeen performers, and the orchestra twelve. —Nobody can tell at what time the season at the Broadway Theatre will commence, in consequence of the building operations of Bowen, McNamee & Co., on the lots next to the theatre. —We are to have a perfect rush of original dramatic pieces from our numerous well-known and able resident authors. It is positively stated that new plays, comedies, comediettes, dramas and farces are to be expected from Dion Bourcicault, John Brougham, Cornelius Matthews, H. G. Plunkett, and Messrs. Boker, Conway, E. G. F. Wilkins, Gayler, De Walden, and other small fry authors too numerous to mention. We may expect a good time generally. —The German Opera Company, of which we have spoken very frequently, will commence their operations early in September. Carl Bergman will be the director, and the orchestra will be of the utmost excellence. The opera will all be produced with that minute attention to costume and scenic display for which Niblo's establishment is so widely and favorably known. —George Christy and Wood's Minstrels resume their performances at their elegant Hall on Monday evening, August 26. —The Wood and Marsh Children will recommence their performances at their pretty little theatre early in September. Their provincial tour has proved a triumphant success in every respect.

Hon. Pierre Soulé left New Orleans on the 7th of August by the steamer Granada, en route for California. Captain Mancozas and a party of recruits for General Walker's army were also on board.

## PORTRAIT OF A BURGOMASTER, BY REMBRANDT.

THIS celebrated picture, forty by fifty-two inches, was sold at Stowe, England, in 1845, to Lord Ward for four thousand two hundred dollars. The personage represented is one Renier Anso, and not Burgomaster Six (a great personal friend of the artist), as has been usually stated. This portrait was produced in the year 1637, at the time the great painter (thirty-one years of age) was in the very acme of his fame and power. It is in the finest manner of the master, and is unquestionably one of his best and most elaborated of his life-like studies, containing a rare union of fine finish and perfect effect—in tone it is gorgeous, and its touch careful and transparent. The picture was engraved by Guttenburg, and there is an etching of it extant by Rembrandt himself. The number of portraits of Rembrandt painted by himself is proof of the little encouragement he received in painting the portraits of others; high as such pictures are now esteemed by an appreciative public. From Sir Joshua Reynolds and other distinguished modern artists we have one or two, seldom more, while from the pencil of Rembrandt we have nearly fifty. Rembrandt's style was one that would have suited Oliver Cromwell, who when he sat for his portrait, made it a *sine qua non* that the painter should leave out neither warts nor wrinkles. In his earlier pictures, such as the "Ship Builder" in the Royal Collection of Great Britain, there is a greater degree of hardness and sobriety of pigment than in his later works, which possesses more of the suppleness of flesh. This is also to be observed in the later works of



## F I N E A R T S.



"THE BURGOMASTER."—BY REMBRANDT.

Titian, Velasquez and Reynolds. What has been said about Rembrandt laying his colors on with a palette-knife is greatly exaggerated. Many of his best heads are remarkable for their smoothness, and finished with great delicacy and precision; in fact, the versatility of his genius, and the wonderful command over his materials, from his indefatigable industry, have given both his pictures and prints that character of having been done in the best style suited to accomplish his object. The high price which Rembrandt's portraits bring among judges of art at the present day, give a just idea of

their intrinsic worth. Other masters' decline in prices, but Rembrandt's increase with every year. The portrait before us, as we have already stated, brought over four thousand dollars; no nameless portrait of any modern artist would approach such a sum. It is a curious thing in the study of Rembrandt's pictures, who has ever been esteemed the greatest of masters in light and shade, that the art of Daguerre should paint by Nature's handy work pictures that seem often to be transcripts of Rembrandt's studies and compositions. More particularly is this the case with single heads and landscapes.

We have often witnessed at Brady's magnificent gallery ambrotype portraits and photograph landscapes, which but for the modern dresses and modern houses would have been taken for Rembrandt's works, they so perfectly developed all the secret and witching style peculiar to Rembrandt's magic skill, a skill which seems to have been guided by a profound knowledge of nature, such as no other artist ever approached—a power which makes his rude representations of scripture subjects, dwelt upon and admired with all the enthusiasm called forth by conventionally more refined and more classic masters



[UNITED] STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

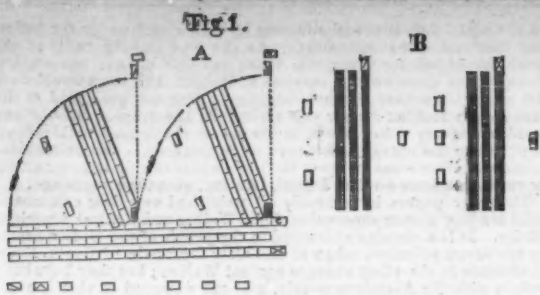


PLATE XII.

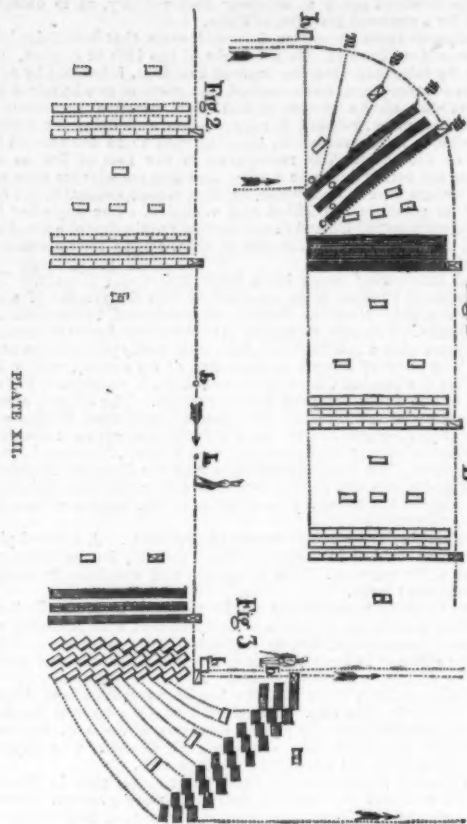


PLATE XII.

FIGURE 1 represents a company breaking into column by platoon from halt.

Each chief of platoon has moved two paces before the centre of his platoon; the covering sergeant has replaced the captain in the front rank. At the instant the movement commenced, the front rank man on the right of each platoon faced to the right; each chief of platoon, by a second movement, has gone by the shortest line a little beyond the point at which the left of his platoon is to rest, and taken care to place himself on a direction perpendicular to the alignment of the company, leaving the necessary space to contain his platoon.

Each platoon has wheeled to the right on the principle of wheeling from a halt, and has been halted at the instant the man who conducted the marching flank had arrived at the distance of three paces from the perpendicular.

The platoon having been halted, the guide has gone to the left flank, and has been aligned by the chief of platoon on the man on the right, who had faced to the right. The chief has next aligned his platoon between this man and the guide.

The platoon having been aligned, its chief has commanded *front*, and placed himself two paces before its centre.

A represents the movement at the

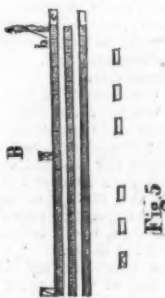
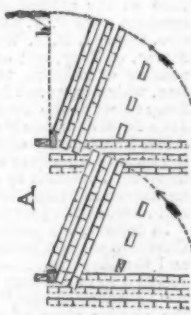


PLATE XII.



moment of halting the platoons.

B represents the movement ended.

Figure 2 represents a company broken into column by platoon, right in front, preparing to march.

The instructor has placed himself thirty paces in front, on the prolongation of the guides. The leading guide has taken two points (d, h) on the line passing between his own and the heels of the instructor.

Figure 3 represents a company marching in column by platoon, right in front, which changes direction to the side of the guide.

The column being in march, the instructor has placed on the direction of the guides a marker (h), at the point at which the change of direction ought to be made; this marker presents the breast to the flank of the column.

The guide of the leading platoon has directed his march on this marker so as to graze his breast with the left arm.

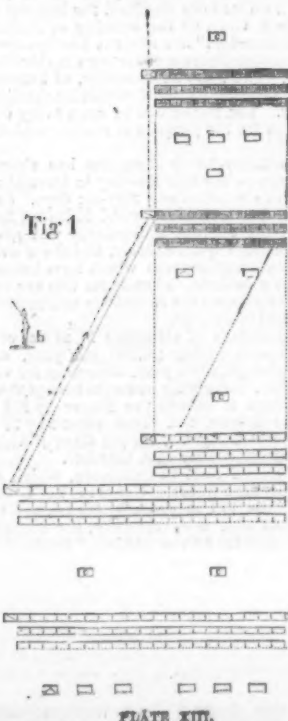


PLATE XIII.

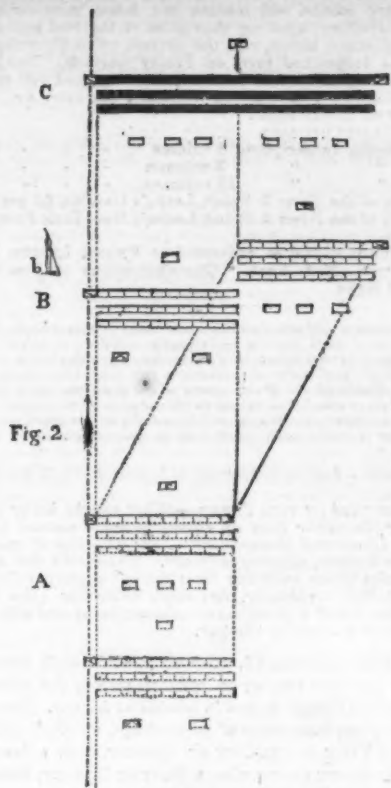


PLATE XIII.

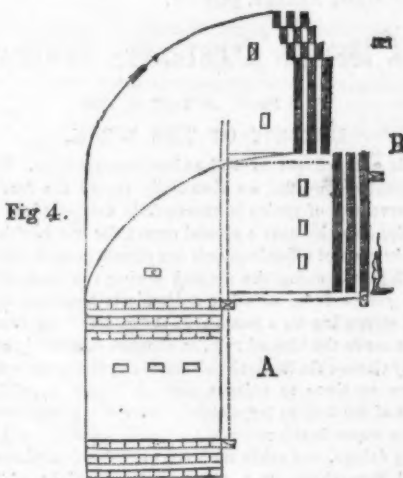


PLATE XIII.

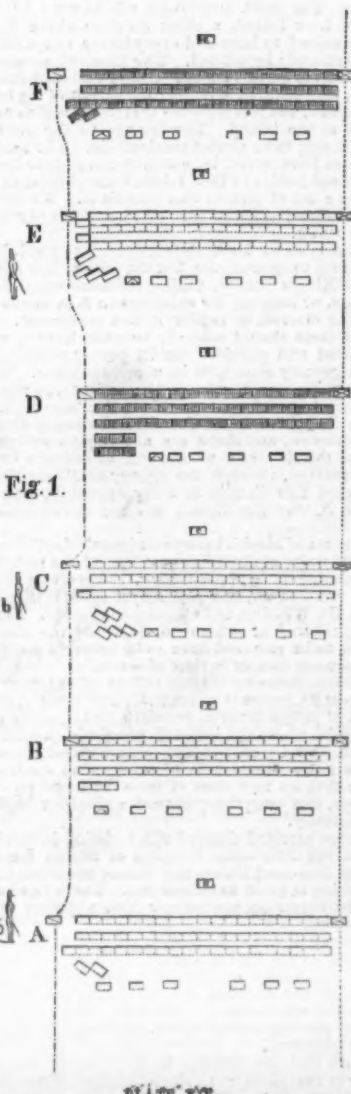


PLATE XIV.

Arrived abreast with the marker, he has turned to the left in continuing to march in the same step. Each man, advancing a little the right shoulder, and taking the quick step, carries himself on the alignment, and then takes the step of the guide. The centre and rear rank men follow exactly their file leaders.

The second platoon continues to march, and turns to the left when it arrives abreast with the marker.

The instructor, placed near the turning point, superintends the execution of the movement.

Figure 4 represents a company marching in column by platoon, right in front, which changes direction to the reverse flank.

The instructor has placed a marker (h), at the point at which the change of direction ought to be made; the leading platoon having arrived abreast with the marker, has commenced the wheel; the guide of this platoon has described the arc of a circle, having for its radius the front of the platoon; the men, preserving the touch of the elbow to the side of the guide, execute a wheel to the right; the pivot-man takes steps of full nine inches in order to clear the wheeling point, and the platoon bends a little to the rear.

The instructor has placed himself in front, on the prolongation of the guides, and faced to them; he has taken a distance from the leading guide a little less than the front of a platoon.

The guides have stood fast.

The platoons have wheeled to the left, on the principle of the wheel from a halt; the front rank man on the left of each has faced to the left, and rested his breast against the arm of the guide; each chief has turned to his platoon to superintend the wheel.

Each platoon has been halted by its chief at the moment the marching flank was at the distance of three paces from the line of the guides; the chief of the second platoon, having halted it, has gone to his place as a file closer; the captain, from the point at which the right of the company rests in the line of battle, has aligned the two platoons.

The platoons being aligned, the instructor has ordered the guides to their posts.

A represents the two platoons at the moment of halting.

B represents the movement ended.

PLATE XIII.

Figure 1 represents a company in march, supposed to make part of a column, right in front, diminishing front of column by platoon.

The captain has placed himself before the centre of the first platoon, and admonished it that it has to march straight forward. The first lieutenant has placed himself before the centre of the second platoon, and caused it to mark time.

The guide of the first platoon has obliqued to the right, in order to cover the first, and resumed the direct march the moment that that was effected.

A represents the company ready to break or diminish by platoon.

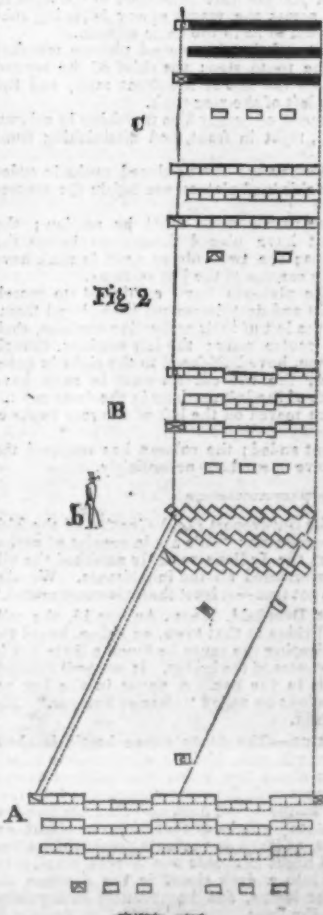


PLATE XIV.

toon bends a little to the rear.

The guide of the second platoon marches exactly in the trace of the guide of the first; arrived abreast with the marker (h), he begins to wheel, taking care to describe the same arc of the circle.

The chiefs of platoon turn to their platoons pending the wheel.

The instructor, placed near the wheeling point, superintends the execution of the movement.

The first platoon has changed direction, and the second is engaged in the wheel. The dotted lines (m, o), indicate the position of the front rank of the platoon at the different points of the wheel.

B represents the company marching in column after having changed direction.

Figure 5 represents a company in column by platoon, right in front and at a halt, forming line to the left.

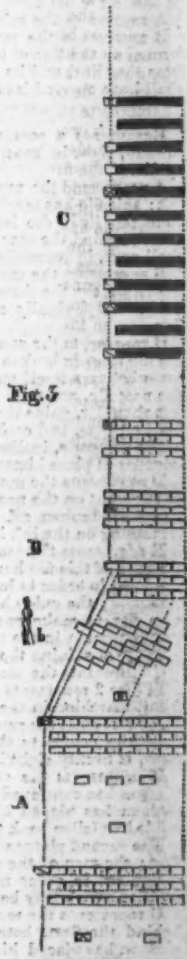


PLATE XIV.

B represents it at a moment when, the two platoons being disunited, the second is prepared to oblique.

C represents the movement ended.

Figure 2 represents a company marching in column by platoon, right in front, forming company, or increasing front of column by platoon.

The first platoon has obliqued to the right in order to unmask the second, which has continued to march straight forward. At the instant the first began to oblique, the guide of this platoon passed to the right flank.

The second platoon being unmasked, the first has marked the time to wait for it, and on it coming up abreast, the company has marched forward with left guide directing. The captain has placed himself before the centre of the company, and the first lieutenant in his post as a file closer.

A represents the company before the movement is commenced.

B represents the movement at the instant the second platoon is unmasked.

C represents the movement on A.



Figure 3 represents a company supposed to make part of a column in front, executing the counter march.

The company has paced to the right, the two guides to the right about; the captain has broken to the rear three or two files (according to the formation may be in three or two ranks), and has placed himself by the side of the first to conduct it.

The company has afterwards been put in march, the two guides having stood fast. The first file, conducted by the captain, has wheeled to the left around the right guide, and has afterwards been directed passing along the front rank, so as to arrive two paces behind the left guide; all the files have come to wheel around the right guide, and when the first file was up with the left guide, company was halted and aligned between the two guides.

A represents the commencement of the movement; the company has faced to the right, and the three (or two) first files have broken to the rear.

B represents the movement in execution; the files on the right, after having wheeled around the guide, are prolonging themselves in the rear of the new alignment.

C represents the movement ended; the two guides have shifted to their proper flanks.

Figure 4 represents a company marching in column by platoon, right in front, which forms on the right into line of battle.

The instructor has commanded guide right, and has repaired to the point where the right is to last in line of battle, facing the point of direction to the left.

The first platoon having arrived abreast with instructor, has turned to the right; the guide has directed his march so as to cause the man on his right to arrive opposite to the instructor, and the captain has halted the company at the moment the guide was at the distance of three paces from the line of battle.

The guide of this platoon has placed himself on the line so as to be opposite to one of the three files on the left; he has faced to the instructor, who has aligned him on the point of direction on the left.

The guide having been established on the line, the captain has aligned the first platoon by the right.

The second platoon has continued to march straight forward until abreast with the left file of the first; then it turned to the right; the guide has directed his march on the left file of the first, and when at the distance of three paces from the line, the chief of the platoon has commanded: 1. Platoon; 2. Halt; 3. Right—Dress; and has gone to his place as file closer.

At the command halt, the guide placed himself on the line of battle, on the prolongation of the guide of the first platoon and the instructor, and in a position to be opposite to one of the three files on the left of his platoon.

A represents the column in march, having the guide to the left.

B represents the movement nearly finished; the first platoon is formed on the line of battle; the second has been halted three paces from that line, and its chief waits to align it as soon as all the files shall have entered into line.

#### PLATE XIV.

Represents a company in march, supposed to make part of a column, right in front, diminishing and increasing front of column by file.

A represents the company breaking off a file to the rear from the left; this file has marked time, and the men of each rank in it, advancing a little the left shoulder, incline to the right in order to march behind the rear rank of the company as soon as the latter shall pass, in succession, the three men of the file.

B represents the movement ended; the three men of the broken file follow the three files on the left remaining in line; the left guide has gradually closed on the nearest front rank man in the line.

C represents the same company diminishing front by another file; the file already broken off has shortened the step in order to make room between itself and the rear rank of the company to contain the new file, and each man in the old file, by advancing slightly the left shoulder, gains the space of a file to the right; the new file has marked time, and each man in it, as he is passed by the rear rank of the company, inclines to the right, by advancing the left shoulder, in order to place himself between that rank and the old file.

D represents the movement ended; the guide has gradually closed to the right on the nearest front rank man remaining in line; the two files, broken off, follow, one behind the other, the three files remaining on the left in line.

E represents the same company causing a file to return into line; the men of this file have advanced the right shoulder and quickened the step, in order to bring themselves into line on the left of the company; the guide has gradually opened out to the left the space of a file, to make room for the returning one; the men of the file, yet to remain in the rear, have advanced the right shoulder for the purpose of gaining the space of a file to the left.

F represents the second file returning into line.

Figure 2 represents a company making part of a column, right in front, marching in the route step, and diminishing front by platoon.

A represents the company marching in the route step; the distance from the centre to the front rank, and from the rear to the centre rank, is twenty-eight inches.

B represents the same company broken by platoon; the first platoon has continued to march straight forward; the chief of this platoon has placed himself on the left in the front rank, and the guide has fallen back to the rear rank.

The second platoon has obliqued to the right in order to cover the first; the men of the second platoon have half-faced to the right in obliquing, in order not to arrest the march of any following subdivision which may be supposed to be in the same column.

C represents the movement ended; the second platoon marches behind the first, both in the route step; the chief of the second platoon has placed himself on the left of the front rank, and the guide has fallen back on the left of the rear rank.

Figure 3 represents a company of twenty files marching in column by platoon, in the route step, right in front, and diminishing front by section.

A represents the two platoons after having closed ranks in order to break into sections; the chiefs of platoon are before the centres of their platoons.

B represents the platoons diminishing front by section; the captain and first lieutenant have placed themselves before the centres of the right sections; the two officers next in rank have placed themselves before the centres of the left sections.

The right sections of the platoons have continued to march straight forward; the captain and first lieutenant have placed themselves in the front rank on the left of their respective sections, each covered by a guide in the centre rank; the left sections, though marching in the cadenced step, have half-faced to the right in order to cover the right sections; the two officers next in rank have placed themselves on the left of the left sections in the front rank.

The remaining file closers march on the left of the rear ranks of sections.

C represents the movement ended; the column has resumed the route step, and the ranks have opened out accordingly.

**HORRIBLE, IF TRUE.**—The Shreveport (La.) Gazette, of the 26th of July, has the following paragraph: "We are in receipt of verbal intelligence to the effect that the Indians recently attacked the village of Waco, Texas, and massacred all the inhabitants. We sincerely hope the statement is not true—at least that it is exaggerated."

**A YOUNG SENATOR.**—At Deerfield, Mass., August 15, the toll-man of Cheapside Covered Bridge in that town, on rising, heard the cries of a child. On investigating the cause he found a little boy in a paper box lying near the centre of the bridge. It was well dressed, and there was a second suit in the box. A paper in the box requested that the little one might be called "Charles Sumner." The toll-man has adopted the child.

**THE CUBAN IONIS FATUUS.**—The cocoy queen beetle is about one inch and a quarter in length, and what is wonderful to relate, she carries by her side, just above her waist, two brilliant lamps, which she lights up at pleasure with the solar phosphorus furnished her by nature. These little lamps do not flash and glimmer like that of the fire-fly, but give as steady a light as that of the gas-light, exhibiting two perfect spheres, as large as a minute pearl, which afford light enough in the darkest night to enable one to read small print by them. On carrying her into a dark closet in the daytime, she immediately illuminates her lamps, and immediately extinguishes them on coming again into the light.

#### PLAN OF PUBLICATION.

THE country edition will contain the latest metropolitan news, general miscellany, sporting chronicles of the turf and field; religious intelligence, music, and the drama, up to Thursday evening, and will be despatched early on Friday morning. The New York edition will be published on Saturday morning, and will contain the latest intelligence, foreign and domestic, markets, &c., up to the latest hour on Friday night.

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**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—If artists and amateurs living in distant parts of the Union, or in Central or South America, and Canadas, will favor us with drawings of remarkable accidents or incidents, with written description, they will be thankfully received, and if transferred to our columns, a fair price, when demanded, will be paid as a consideration. If our officers of the army and navy, engaged upon our frontiers, or attached to stations in distant parts of the world, will favor us with their assistance, the obligation will be cordially acknowledged, and every thing will be done to render such contributions in our columns in the most artistic manner.

**ENGLISH AGENCY.**—Subscriptions received by Trübner & Co., 12 Paternoster Row, London.

**BOUND VOLUMES OF THIS PAPER.**—What can be better for the library or the parlor than an elegantly bound volume of "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper?" For all time it will be valuable as a historic, illustrated record. Those who fail to preserve their copies in an enduring form commit a grave mistake. Mr. L. S. Ballou, bookbinder, two doors below our office in Spruce street, has bound a great many volumes for us and others, and no man can do it better or cheaper.

**SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS, ALBANY.**—We shall devote a large space of our next number to commemorating the proceedings of the Scientific Congress, now in session at Albany. Together with full letterpress description of proceedings, we shall give a MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF THE CITY OF ALBANY, from a drawing made especially for our paper; also a BUST OF DUDLEY, founder of the Observatory; AN EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE OBSERVATORY; MEETING OF THE SAVANS IN THE SENATE CHAMBER; THE SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS IN SESSION IN THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, STATE CAPITOL, ALBANY, page cut.

#### FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 23, 1856.

#### HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

**NATURE** is a beneficent as well as bounteous mother. She favors us with great crops—and we thankfully record the fact that the general harvesting of grains is successfully over—and, in this city particularly, does she have a special regard for our health. When negligent or corrupt officials permit our streets to reek with corruption and filth, poisoning the air and sowing the seeds of disease, when the yellow fever or other epidemic is knocking at our very gates and struggling for a foothold in the midst of our dense population, she sends the blessed rain, in showers sufficiently copious to thoroughly cleanse the foulest localities and to purify the atmosphere, so that we continue to enjoy a general degree of public health above that of most other large cities. New York has indeed been favored this season in this respect. Last week we recorded the coming of a young deluge, and again we have to chronicle a plentiful rain which fell throughout most of the day and night of Tuesday, August 20. The city is fresh and clean after it, and the air as pleasant and vernal as a country May morning.

In other parts of the country the rain has been accompanied by the most disastrous results. The storm of the 10th, 11th, and 12th of August, which visited the vicinity of New Orleans, was of the most terrible character. The most calamitous effects were felt at a summer resort called Last Island, a short distance above New Orleans, which is represented to have had every house swept from it, and to have been completely inundated. Two hundred persons, it is estimated, lost their lives on this island. Grand Caillou Island, another watering-place, also suffered severely; the extent of the loss of life is not yet fully known, but it is reported that thirty bodies had been found on one end of the island. The damage to the sugar, cotton, and corn crops is said to be almost incalculable. The banks of the river at Bayou Sara have caved in, carrying away three hundred residences. The dead bodies at Last Island were plundered of money and valuables by a set of pirates who inhabit it. We have given elsewhere truthful illustrations of this place and full particulars of the effects of the storm.

The health of New York, as we have stated, continues good, but it would be folly to attempt to conceal the fact that the yellow fever has found a lodgment in King's County. Calling it bilious congestive fever, or any other name, or denying its existence *in toto*, does not change the nature of the disease, or render it less malignant. It were better that the full facts should officially be made known, and ways and means suggested and provided for its proper treatment, than that the whole community should be in a constant fear. The yellow fever made its appearance, unmistakably, some three weeks ago, in the southern portion of the county. Since that time no less than fifty persons have died of it in New Utrecht and vicinity alone. Many have fled panic-stricken, and there are not enough well persons left to take care of the sick, and nurses and attendants have been supplied from Brooklyn, through the agency of Mayor Hall, who has manfully battled this disease at every approach; and to him, doubtless, we owe it, that the disease has not spread farther than it has.

The N. Y. Commissioners of Health have passed resolutions directing the removal to the vicinity of the Southwest Spit of the infected vessels at present anchored at Gravesend Bay. There was some previous discussion on the subject, in which Mayor Hall, of Brooklyn, Judge Vanderbilt, Dr. Whiting, and others participated. There were thirteen vessels anchored at Gravesend Bay. By the resolution the vessels ordered to be removed have to be properly manned to protect themselves against danger in time of storm.

*Per contra*, Dr. Whiting, formerly Health Officer of the port of New York, stated August 20, before the Health Commissioners, that he visited all the cases of yellow fever at present existing along the Long Island coast opposite where the infected vessels lay anchored in Gravesend Bay, from New Utrecht to Thirty-sixth street, Brooklyn, and that there was not a single case of fever in an epidemic form. He said further that no new case of fever had broken out during the past few days, and everything showed a manifest decline of the disease in that vicinity.

Three parties have been arrested charged with assisting in tearing down the barricade at the Quarantine Hospital at Staten Island. Among the parties was One-eyed Daley, the former notorious emigrant runner. Everything is quiet at quarantine. There has been no attempt to rebuild the barricade, and no new cases of yellow fever are reported in the hospital.

The examination into the causes of the boiler explosion in Wilder's safe factory, in Brooklyn, on the 10th of August, was resumed before Coroner Hanford, and has been concluded, the jury bringing in a verdict to the effect that the accident was caused by the inferior quality of iron used in the construction of the boiler, and censuring the common practice of placing boilers within buildings in which a number of persons are employed.

From Halifax we learn that the damage to the Cunard steamer *Arabis* on her passage to that place was quite extensive. She struck on Bloud Rock when going at full speed. She first struck her bow

on the rock, then rose and slid over it, then struck under the boiler, and then under the mainmast. As she was leaking badly at the time she sailed for Liverpool, about one-half of her passengers, deeming her unseaworthy, stopped at Halifax, and more would have left could they have got their baggage. Prayers were said at the churches in Halifax for her safe arrival at Liverpool. Should any accident happen to her it will be the result of criminal recklessness in pursuing the voyage under such circumstances. The *Columbia*—of the same line—was lost near the place where this disaster occurred, by running ashore on Seal Island, in a fog, about ten years ago.

The daily papers have nearly all published over four columns of solid reading matter concerning Gen. Walker and Central American affairs. It is a circular addressed to the people of the United States by the seven prisoners taken at and after the battle of Santa Rosa. It abounds in the vilest charges against Walker; but they have little weight with the American people, who are disposed to view it as an emanation from the Costan Rican authorities. We have satisfactory evidence that the ultimate object of the Walker expedition to Nicaragua is not so much to conquer that country, as to obtain a foothold for a renewed invasion of Cuba.

According to recent accounts, it would seem that hostilities have recommenced in Kansas. On the night of the 12th of August, it is reported by telegraph that the town of Franklin, inhabited by some twenty pro-slavery men, was attacked by a party of two hundred free State men who, after a combat of four hours duration, succeeded in capturing the place, robbing the post office, and firing the houses. The assailants finally retreated, carrying with them the cannon belonging to the town. The reports as to the loss of life in the encounter are conflicting, one stating that four pro-slavery men and six free soilers were killed, while another report estimates the freed soil loss at seventeen killed and wounded. The day after the fight a detachment of United States troops, numbering one hundred, occupied the town. Three hundred of Gen. Lane's men are said to have entered Topeka.

Several interesting cases have been before our Courts. The examination of Charles Spencer, charged with the murder of a boy on board the ship *Mary E. Balch*, was conducted before Commissioner Morton. From the testimony it appears that Spencer knocked the boy down with a marling-spike, and then coolly pitched him overboard. The case of alleged malpractice of an oculist, which has been before the Marine Court for several days, is concluded, but the decision of the Judge reserved for the present. The alleged case of smuggling, in which Madame Rondeau is implicated, is also concluded. Commissioner Morton gave a decision directing a dismissal of the charge of smuggling against Captain Miller, of the Good Hope, and exonerating him from all collusion with the Countess Rondeau. The ship and goods still remain forfeited, and await the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the release of the forfeiture.

The Scientific Congress has convened at Albany. A covered platform has been erected in Academy Park suitable for the accommodation of 4,000 persons. The Congress will continue in session throughout next week.

Politics continue to excite the public as much as ever. Is it not strange that people can discuss any other subject with calmness and gentlemanly moderation, but, as a general thing, the moment this disturbing element is introduced it engenders a bitterness of feeling amounting almost to personal hostility?

The *Evening Daily State Register* has been removed from Albany and is issued in this city. Its editor and proprietor is the Rev. Joseph A. Scoville, formerly private secretary of John C. Calhoun, and subsequently an *attaché* of the *New York Herald*. The *Register* is supposed to be in the interests of George Law.

The Fillmore Massachusetts State Convention met in Boston, August 20, and over six hundred delegates were present. Homer Foot was chosen President. Amos A. Lawrence, of Brookline, was nominated for Governor, and Homer Foot for Lieutenant Governor. Hon. Wm. D. Appleton, of Boston, and Charles D. Stockbridge, of Whately, were chosen Presidential Electors at large. The Convention voted to hold a ratification meeting in Faneuil Hall on the evening of September 3. The Whigs hold a State Convention there on the same day.

A Convention of the "Old Line Whigs," assembled at Albany, last week. Hon. Francis Granger was selected to preside. The address and resolutions declare in favor of supporting Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, and at the same time express a determination to preserve the distinct organization of the Whig party. Delegates were chosen to attend the National Convention to be held at Baltimore, and, after speeches from Mr. Granger and others, the Convention adjourned *sine die*. About eight hundred delegates were in attendance, and it is said that every county in the State was represented but three.

The American meeting at Albany on the evening of August 15, was one of the largest ever held in that city. Delegations were present from New York, Troy, Lansingburgh, Green Island, Cohoes, and Greenbush. It is estimated that not less than 18,000 persons were on the ground and in the hall of the Capitol. The principal speakers were F. A. Tallmadge, W. C. Hasbrouck, Francis Granger, Geo. Copway, E. T. Wood, Thomas H. Bond, E. O. Perrin, Samuel Stover, of Troy, and others. Several bands of music, and a large number of banners, transparencies, &c., accompanied the procession, which extended from the Capitol steps around the Park, down State street to the Post Office, and some distance along Broadway. John N. Wilder was the President.

Mr. Fillmore has addressed the public in two more letters, taking the form of a reply to a formal notification that he had been nominated for President by a Whig State Convention in Virginia, and by an American State Convention in Georgia. He advocates "Union," and refers to his past acts as the best pledges for his future conduct.

In defining his position on the Presidential question, Mr. Rufus Choate says there are but two parties in the canvass—the Democracy and the Republicans—and that, under the circumstances, he conceives it to be his duty to vote for Buchanan.

"Broadway House," at the corner of Broadway and Grand street, the regular place of gathering of the Whig leaders so far back as the origin of "Tammany" and the "Pewter Mug," has been appropriated to the Republicans, and "Fremont and Dayton" on an immense American flag streams from its lofty flagstaff, the highest in the city. The Central Republican Club, on the evening of August 20, dedicated to "Fremont and Freedom" the ancient headquarters where, in days ago, the patriotic sentiments of Henry Clay thrilled thousands of responsive hearts. The Hon. Z. Chandler, of Detroit, the Hon. H. B. Stanton, Van Wagner, the Poughkeepsie blacksmith, and others, spoke at the meeting. The rooms will be open every day and evening during the campaign for the purpose of reading and the distribution of documents.

The first session of the thirty-fourth Congress has closed. The second session will commence on the first Monday in December. The present session has lasted two hundred and fifty-six days. Saturday's session of both Houses was continued until half-past four on Sunday morning, and a large amount of business was gone through with. The proceedings were quite orderly, and there were none of those disgusting scenes of drunkenness which have heretofore too frequently marked such occasions. I thank for this are due to Speaker Banks, who banished from all the committee and refreshment rooms everything that could intoxicate.

The per diem allowance to members of Congress is at an end. The Senate bill heretofore passed, giving \$2,500 per year, was changed in the House so as to give \$3,000 a year, deducting for voluntary absence during the session, and giving no books except those printed by Congress. In this form it passed the House by 101 to 97. It was at once sent to the Senate, and there passed by 27 to 12. The bill applies to the present Congress, the per diem of which for this session amounts to about \$2,000 for each member.

We are at last to have an overland mail to California, which we should have had these eight or nine years. Congress has appropriated \$500,000 to start it. If the bill is properly drawn, and the Postmaster-General understands and does his duty, the contract should be advertised forthwith and let by the middle of September, so that the contractor may establish stations, &c., and be ready to start the mail on the first day of May next. If so, it will beat the steamship mail at least eight months of every year after the first, and prove an effective pioneer of the great railroad.

Both Houses have concurred in giving notice to the Collins line of steamships for the termination of their extra compensation at the expiration of the six months' notice required by law. No new steamship contracts have been made this year.

The total appropriations for this session of Congress are estimated to cover a sum of over sixty-three millions of dollars. Including the



public lands [squandered upon] railroad jobbers, deficiencies] which will yet have to be made up, and other items, we presume the treasury, for the coming year, will suffer to the full extent of a hundred and fifty millions.

The proclamation of the President calling an extra session of Congress is given elsewhere in our paper. It is stated that the session was brought about by the exertions of Jeff. Davis, who declared that he could not keep the army together without the appropriations. An angry discussion took place in the Cabinet Council, and it is said that Messrs. Cushing and Campbell came near having a personal collision. It is not known when the session will terminate. The President is universally denounced by the Democrats for his want of nerve. It is stated that many private bills, for want of time, failed to receive the President's signature. Southern members are very indignant at Pierce for calling the extra session, as a number of them had previously met and addressed him a letter requesting him not to do so. It is said the Army bill will be passed at once, and all attempts at general legislation resisted.

Congress has at last made an appropriation of \$500,000 to purchase a site for the Post Office in this city. This is right. The post offices in all the great cities should be public buildings, on lands belonging to the Government, and not subject to State control or City taxation. There is no building now in this city which is adapted to the vast and constantly augmenting postal business of this metropolis, but there should and we trust soon will be one. By the following letter it will be seen that no change will be made for a long time.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, March 12, 1856.

GENTLEMEN—I am in receipt of the communication bearing your signatures, and those of a large majority of the business men in the city of New York, "of various occupations, and located in the most business part of the city," strongly urging the importance of retaining the Post Office in your city at its present site. In answer, I have to inform you that the department holds a lease of the premises at present occupied by the New York Post Office, which lease does not expire until the first of May, 1856, and it is not my intention to make any change of location. I am, however, very anxious that the Government should purchase a situation where the Post Office can be permanently located; and should Congress make appropriation for the purchase of a site, all proper attention will be paid to the business interests of your city in fixing upon the location.

I am, very respectfully,  
JAMES CAMPBELL.

Messrs. GOODRICH and others, New York.

The New York Chamber of Commerce, after an animated debate, passed a resolution declaring in favor of the present site of the Post Office, and appointed a committee to confer with the Government, and induce it, if possible, to buy the ground on which it is located, with a view to building a more commodious edifice thereupon. A motion empowering the committee to negotiate for the lower end of the Park as a site for the Post Office was voted down.

By our despatch from Mobile we learn that there was great excitement in that city on Saturday, August 16, in consequence of the sale of abolition works by a bookselling firm doing business there. A Vigilance Committee was formed, and the offending parties warned to leave the city in five days. The excitement continuing to increase, for fear of more desperate measures, they fled the city in a secret manner.

The alarming fact has transpired that Stephen H. Branch, Esq., the renowned explorer of Central America, and relentless pursuer of George W. Matsell, has been absent from his home for more than two weeks, and not the faintest clue can be obtained of his whereabouts. Even his bosom friend, the generous and chivalrous Alderman Briggs, is ignorant of the cause of his disappearance, and indulges in the most painful and gloomy forebodings. The fact that his clothing and other personal property was left in his room, militates against the supposition that he voluntarily expatriated himself—according to his own previous announcement—to the land where

"Jura answers from her misty shroud,  
Back to the joyous Alps, who call to her aloud."

#### THE GREAT STORM AT THE SOUTH.

On the last page of our paper will be found some interesting generalities regarding Last Island and the neighboring country, which will serve to elucidate the facts connected with the terrible calamity of the destruction of the temporary residents of that island. This year the place has been more than usually patronized, owing to increased facilities for reaching the island. A letter dated August 13, 4 P.M., from Brashear City Hotel, addressed to the editors of the New Orleans Picayune, states that the storm swept off all the houses from the island with the loss of a hundred and thirty-seven lives. The water covered the island five feet, and the only place of refuge the survivors had was the wreck of the steamer Star, which was thrown on the island near where stood the hotel. The rise of the inundation is said to have been of unparalleled rapidity, the height of five feet being attained in five minutes. All the houses were swept away, and it is particularly reported that most of the boarders at the hotel were drowned. There were about four hundred persons on the island at the time the storm commenced.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE, Thursday, August 14.—A joint resolution accepting a portrait of John Hampden, presented by John McGregor, President of the Board of Trade, England, was passed. It is to be suitably framed, and placed in the Executive mansion. The bill for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids, with the President's objections, was considered, but failed to pass—two-thirds not voting for it. The bill making appropriations for various civil purposes was debated at length, and the proviso against employing military superintendents for public buildings stricken out. An amendment appropriating \$100,000 for the purchase of three stores at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, was adopted.

HOUSE.—A communication was received from the Postmaster-General, in answer to a resolution, saying that no pains would be spared to discover and punish persons who may unlawfully abstract books or documents sent by members of Congress through the mails. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill was discussed at length, and the Senate amendments rejected. A bill establishing numerous post roads was passed, and the Senate bill appropriating near a million of dollars to bondholders for money expended in the California Indian war, tabled by a majority of 32.

SENATE, Friday, August 15.—The Senate passed a bill to reimburse Vermont for expenses in preserving the neutrality laws during the Canadian rebellion. The remainder of the session was occupied by the Civil Appropriation bill: \$750,000 was voted for Capitol Extension, and \$500,000 for continuing the Washington Water Works. An amendment giving half a million for the dome of the Capitol was adopted. The House bill (passed a few hours before) to regulate the compensation of Members of Congress was then adopted by 27 to 12. The Civil bill was passed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House passed the Senate bill regulating Consular and Diplomatic salaries; also a bill giving \$200,000 to establish a naval depot at Brunswick, Ga. The Senate bill regulating the pay of members of Congress was taken up, and amended so as to give \$3,000 per year, deduct for voluntary absence, and cut off books except those printed by Congress. In this shape it passed by three majorities. The usual extra compensation to employees of the House was voted. The bill to appoint additional surgeons in the navy, the bill to run the southern boundary of Kansas, and the bill to regulate judicial fees were severally passed. The Ocean Mail Service bill was discussed, but not finally disposed of.

SENATE, Saturday, August 16.—The United States Senate passed the bill to extend the time for Texas creditors to present their claims. The consideration of the House bill for the settlement of claims of officers of the Revolution, was postponed until the third Monday in December. The veto by the President of the Patascope River Improvement bill was at first sustained, but afterwards reconsidered during the evening session, and passed over the President's veto. The House bill for the highhouse appropriations was passed. At the evening session the Post Office Appropriation bill, amended so as to provide for a semi-monthly overland mail to California, was also passed. The Des Moines Rapids bill was passed over the President's veto by a vote of 30 to 14. After several conferences, the Senate receded from their amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill, except the one relating to books for members, and the bill passed. Both houses continued in session until after daylight, when they adjourned to nine o'clock Monday morning. During the night the Senate passed the Ocean Mail Steamer bill, with the proviso directing notice to be given of the termination of the contract granting additional compensation to the Collins line. An effort was made to strike out the proviso, but without success.

HOUSE.—The bill making the usual appropriation for ocean mail service, with the amendment to give notice of the termination of the contract giving additional compensation to the Collins' line, was adopted. The Senate bill extending to dramatic authors the benefit of copyright was passed. During the evening session, great confusion prevailed, and frequent messages were interchanged between the two houses. The bill to protect American citizens in the discovery of guano islands was passed. The bill to station a steam revenue cutter at the port of New York was adopted. The House receded from their Kansas amendments. The Conference Committee on the Army bill reported that they were unable to agree. A motion that the House recede from its proviso that the army shall not be used by the President to enforce the alleged laws of Kansas, was disagreed to by a majority of five. Several general appropriation bills were pending on disagreeing amendments. The greatest decorum and order

prevailed during the night session of Saturday, which lasted until after four o'clock. The appropriation of \$500,000 for a Post Office in New York was adopted.

SENATE, Monday, August 18.—The Chair submitted a message from the President in answer to the resolution calling for Col. Fremont's accounts. The report on the Civil Appropriation bill by the Committee of Conference was agreed to. It appropriates \$250,000 for the Washington aqueduct, and \$300,000 for the Baltimore Post Office. The proviso for placing the construction of public buildings under civil superintendents was stricken out. The bill for the establishment of a naval depot at Brunswick, Ga., was laid over. The Committee of Conference on the Army bill reported their inability to agree with the Committee from the House, and recommended that the Senate insist on its amendments, which was agreed to. A resolution to extend the session until two o'clock was passed.

HOUSE.—The resolutions passed by the Legislature of Texas in regard to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, were presented. A committee was appointed to investigate the rencontre between Mr. McMullen and Mr. Granger. The Chairman of the Committee on Conference reported that they were unable to agree with the Senate Committee on the Army bill, and asked for a fourth Committee of Conference. This was disagreed to. A motion was being made to extend the session until two o'clock, in accordance with the Senate resolution, when the clock struck twelve, the Army Appropriation bill was lost, and the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress at an end.

THE CALL FOR AN EXTRA SESSION—A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, whilst hostilities exist with various Indian tribes on the remote frontiers of the United States, and whilst in other respects the public peace is seriously threatened, Congress has adjourned without granting the necessary supplies for the army, depriving the Executive of the power to perform his duty in relation to the common defence and security, and as an extraordinary occasion has thus arisen for assembling the two Houses of Congress, I do, therefore, by this proclamation, convene the said Houses to meet at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, Thursday, the 21st of August instant, hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble to consult and determine on such measures as the state of the Union may seem to require.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.  
Done at the city of Washington, the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1856, and of the Independence of the United States the 81st.

W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

##### SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

A ROMANTIC CASE.—Before Hon. Judge Whiting.—The People at the Relation of F. Munchausen vs. Garrigue.—The relator, with his wife, is a German, and appears to have resided in this country many years. About five years since the relator's brother came to this city, and at the request of his mother, who then resided in Ohr, Germany, (since deceased), brought with him a girl then about ten years of age, and delivered her to his brother, the relator. This brother never saw the child until it was about three years old, and then for the first time saw it in his mother's house, where it was living, and went by the name of Munchausen, the name of the relator's mother. He never heard his mother say whose child it was. When he left Germany all he knew about her was that his mother and sister told him "to bring this child and give it to my (his) brother." Neither his mother nor sister ever told him who its parents were, nor did he ever inquire. This brother did not know that the relator ever had a child by his present wife or by any other woman. The relator had two sisters, both of whom were married and had children. This child, at his mother's house, called his mother sometimes mother and sometimes grandmother. The maiden name of the old lady was Kuka. The relator took the girl into his family, where she resided, and called the relator and his wife father and mother until she was about fifteen years of age, and until the month of January last, when the wife of the relator, in the absence of her husband, sent her to Ward's Island, under the care of the German Emigrant Society. At Ward's Island she became a mother, having been debauched at the house of the relator, who then kept a boarding-house. After her confinement the respondent, the President of the German Emigrant Society, attracted by her youth and simplicity, and believing her misfortune the result of negligence rather than of a depraved heart, took her into his own family, where she now is with his children, well provided for, and apparently happy. The relator in July sued out this writ, and now claims her custody on an allegation that she is his daughter by his present wife. The girl, upon being questioned by me, denies that the relator is her father, but admits that he is her uncle. She declares herself satisfied with her place, and desires to remain with the respondent. The proofs on the part of the relator fail to show that the relator is not the father. On the part of the respondent it is shown that the wife of the relator, some time in September last, applied to a physician to ascertain what was the matter with the girl. The physician ascertained, and informed the woman that the girl was pregnant, and had been so for about four months. Upon this the wife of the relator said, among other things, that her husband was "uncle of that girl, and that she was the daughter of her husband's sister; that the girl's name was Kakuch; that she could not keep the girl in the house." The physician then advised that she should be put to some boarding-house. The woman said she could not afford the expense, and he then advised that she be put with the Commissioners of Emigration. Accordingly she was placed on Ward's Island. It is also proved to my satisfaction that the relator himself, just before suing out this writ, declared that "the girl was his sister's child." The conduct of the woman was in accordance with this proof. I cannot bring my mind to the belief that a mother, with a young and tender child of that age, could, under such circumstances, so far forget the duty she owed to a common humanity, much less the love and affection she would naturally have for her own offspring, as to abandon it to the care of a public charity on so interesting an occasion of its young life. The subsequent conduct of the relator's wife exhibits a want of feeling and affection wholly inconsistent with the conduct of a true mother, or of a woman possessed of any of the finer feelings of her sex. The girl, from the time of her admission to the Island until her delivery, and from that time onward, does not appear to have been visited by the relator or his wife, nor indeed, until the suing out of this writ, ever made any inquiry about her. In the most trying hour of this poor child's existence she was utterly abandoned by this most unnatural mother to the entire charge of strangers, without a care or one soothing of comfort or of hope from her. She passed through her peril, and subsequently became the inmate of the respondent's house. Some six months since she was placed upon the island in the care of this society, and now I am called upon, through the instrumentality of this process, to return this child, so tender in age, so villainously betrayed, so heartlessly abandoned, so providentially preserved, to the guardianship of this relator and his wife, who still keep a boarding-house, where she would inevitably be exposed to a similar jeopardy, and perhaps a severer trial. I cannot do it. I am happy to be able to say that on the facts the relator has failed to prove himself her father, and thus entitle himself to her custody. I am thus relieved from the necessity of examining the stern rules of law referred to by the relator's counsel in regard to the right of a parent to the physical custody of his children arising out of the parental relation. Judgment for the respondent.

#### NAVY.

THE U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane, Commander Robb, arrived at the Yard on Saturday, about eleven A. M., when the usual salutes were exchanged. She is from a cruise in the West Indies, and last from Key West, at which place the yellow fever prevailed. The Cyane remained there but one day, and left there on the 27th July, all well on board. She has been in port but twenty-two days during the past four months.

The Macedonian was hauled alongside the wharf at the Navy Yard, on Friday, and her crew discharged, but not paid off. She is to be razed. The Cumberland goes into the dry dock to-day. She is to be razed. The remains of the late Commodore Joel Abbott, who died at Hong Kong, in December, were taken from the U. S. ship Macedonian, on Saturday, and carried to Warren, R. I., where his family resides. In addition to the naval officers of the station, a large number of the friends and companions of the deceased were present to witness the ceremonies attending the disembarkation of the remains.—Boston Atlas, August 11th.

U. S. S. St. Mary's was still remaining off Panama at last accounts. U. S. S. Saratoga at anchor off Aspinwall; officers and crews of both ships were in excellent health.

The U. S. frigate Independence, for whose safety some fears were entertained, has arrived at Valparaiso.

The Navy Appropriation bill has been finally acted on by both Houses. It appropriates about \$15,000,000.

The repairs of the regatta steamer Vixen having been completed, she sailed on the 12th of August for the coasts of Massachusetts and Maine, where she will be engaged upon hydrographic work for the remainder of the season.

Among the strangers of distinction and note now in Washington are Commodore Lavallette, U. S. N.; Captain Conover, U. S. N., and Commodore Salter, U. S. N.

The majority of the Naval Committee of the House have agreed to strike from the Senate bill "amendatory of the act to promote the efficiency of the navy" the sections authorizing promotions from the reserved list, while the minority simply propose to leave the entire matter to the President and the Senate.

The U. S. frigate Susquehanna arrived at Gibraltar on the 23d of July, six days from Fayal and sixteen from Key West. She would leave in a day or two for Spessia, touching at some of the ports on the eastern coast of Spain.

The Charleston Navy Yard is now a busy place. In consequence of the arrival of the sloop Cyane and Macedonian, an additional number of men are being employed in the ropewalk, sail and riggers' lofts. The Macedonian is being dismantled; nothing now remains but the lower masts, and these will be taken out in a few days. The shell-house, at the end of the gun-park, is nearly completed. The building of the cooperage and machine-shop is progressing finely. It will consist of a foundry and machine-shop, blacksmiths' boiler room, two engine rooms, coal shed, &c., and will be 475 feet long and 285 feet wide. It is to be built in a hollow square. The cooperage is to be 260 feet long and three stories high, and will be one of the finest structures in the yard. There are now about 600 men employed in the yard.

The United States sloop-of-war Constellation sailed from Gibraltar on the 17th of July, for Malaga. The Navy Department has advised that the United States sloop-of-war Levant, Commander William Smith, arrived at Hong Kong on the 11th of May, 1756. The Vandalia sailed from Hong Kong on the 2d of May, 1856, for Boston. The San Jacinto was daily expected at Hong Kong, for Siam.

The United States sloop-of-war Plymouth, now used as a school-ship, arrived at Portland, August 16th, from Boston.

#### ARMY.

The resignation of Assistant-Surgeon De Witt C. Peters, Medical Department, U. S. A., has been accepted by the President, to take effect Oct. 1, 1856.

It is reported in the California papers of the 21st of August, that Gen. Wool was at that date lying dangerously ill at Napa Springs.

#### SYNOPSIS OF NEWS.

THE Manchester American, of August 12, relates the following: Mr. A. Mead, a man about sixty years old, went up to bed at the American House, last night, at about eight o'clock, in his usual health. He did not get up in the morning at the usual time, and about eleven o'clock this morning the people of the American House went up to call him, and found him lying across the bed, dead. His coat, cravat, and one shoe were taken off, and he had apparently sat down upon the edge of the bed and fallen back.

The Boston Telegraph states that during the recent storm, the lightning struck and considerably damaged a house in the eastern part of the town of Hamilton, instantly killing a little boy about five years old, named Reuben Knowlton. The boy was greatly disfigured by the lightning. He had in his bosom the tin cover of a mustard-box, which he had kept as a plaything, through which several holes were found to have been bored by the fluid.

A Frenchman, named Roman Morris, was found murdered near Libertyville, Lake county, Ill., on the 4th of August. His head and face were beaten in a most shocking manner, and his upper jaw was broken. When the body was discovered, it was lying on its side and face, and exhibited signs of having made a desperate resistance. A man named William Jackson, supposed to be the murderer, has been arrested, and is in jail awaiting examination.

The Penn-Yan Chronicle says that at a recent term of the Supreme Court in that county, an action for crim. con. was tried, in which the plaintiff gained a verdict of \$500. The defendant was an amiable and inoffensive man, and was greatly annoyed and grieved by a verdict which he conceived to be utterly unjust. He believed himself the victim of a heartless, cold-blooded conspiracy, and the matter so wrought upon his mind that his reason became unsettled. He was in constant terror of imagined conspirators, whom he believed to be always on his track. His friends sought relief for him in travelling, and at distant asylums, but all to no purpose. He died a few days since in an Eastern State, having escaped from those having him in charge, and plunged into a river where he was drowned.

A lad named Joseph Tyler, son of J. D. Tyler, of Montgomery county, Tenn., was accidentally killed a few days ago, while engaged in a playful game of fisticuff with a fellow student at his father's school. He received a blow on the stomach, which caused him to fall backwards, striking the floor very hard. He died instantly.

Five negroes lately ran away from their owners, Messrs. Andrew and James Crawford, of Augusta county, Va., but their route being ascertained, two young men went in pursuit, and discovered the fugitives in the woods in Highland county. They refused to surrender, even under threats of shooting, until their pursuers cocked and levelled their guns, when they at once yielded. While one was being tied, however, the others started, and in the confusion of the moment, the one in custody also got away. Thus four made good their escape, but the fifth was afterwards recaptured and secured.

The Connersville (Ind.) Times says that the citizens of that quiet little village, College Corner, tarred and feathered a fellow the other day for shamefully beating his wife. He had been promised a coat of tar if he didn't quit mistreating her, but he disregarded the threat, and "caught it" sure enough. He was ridden on a rail after his riding clothes were fixed, and he had a chance to ascertain what sort of sensation this "riding on a rail" produces.

The Alta California states that Miss Gwin, daughter of ex-Senator Gwin, while on a visit to Napa Springs, was thrown from her horse and severely injured.

The New London Chronicle says that Mr. Richards, who keeps a store on the Hartford road, a few mornings since, found in one of his empty molasses hogheads a human skeleton, the remains no doubt of a departed negro. How they came in that saccharine sepulchre, of course no one knows.

The Lowell News says that Morrill's Nashua and Boston Express was robbed on Monday of a package containing \$2,100 in money.

The Albany State Register has issued its last number, the type, materials, &c., being removed to New York; and it is supposed they will be used to start an afternoon paper in this city, in the interest of George Law for Governor.

The British schooner Manchester, from Belize, Honduras, ashore at South Pointe, reports there was a large fire at Belize, four days before she sailed from there, and that the loss was estimated at half a million of dollars.

General Lane, of Oregon, has been offered the governorship of Washington Territory. He declined it.

A yacht in Boston harbor came in collision with one of the ferry boats on Thursday, August 14, and was sunk. Out of ten persons on board the yacht, four ladies were drowned.

The Churehman warmly complains of city rectors of fashionable churches, who go into the country at this season of the year, leaving their parishes to take care of themselves—"sheep without a shepherd." If the fashionable of the congregations must go to the watering-places, let them, but that is no reason why the clergy should follow them, to the neglect of the unfashionable poor, the unfashionable sick.

Over \$50,000 have been recently raised, chiefly in Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, and Virginia in aid of the Southern Baptist Publication Society, located in Charleston, S. C.

The yellow fever prevails to a very limited extent in Charleston. There is little apprehension that it will become epidemic.

The Rev. H. C. Lord, of Albany county, N. Y., was deposed from the Christian ministry on charges made by the Baptist church in Greenville, by an ecclesiastical council, in April last.

#### MEMBERS OF THE SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION IN THE ACADEMY PARK.

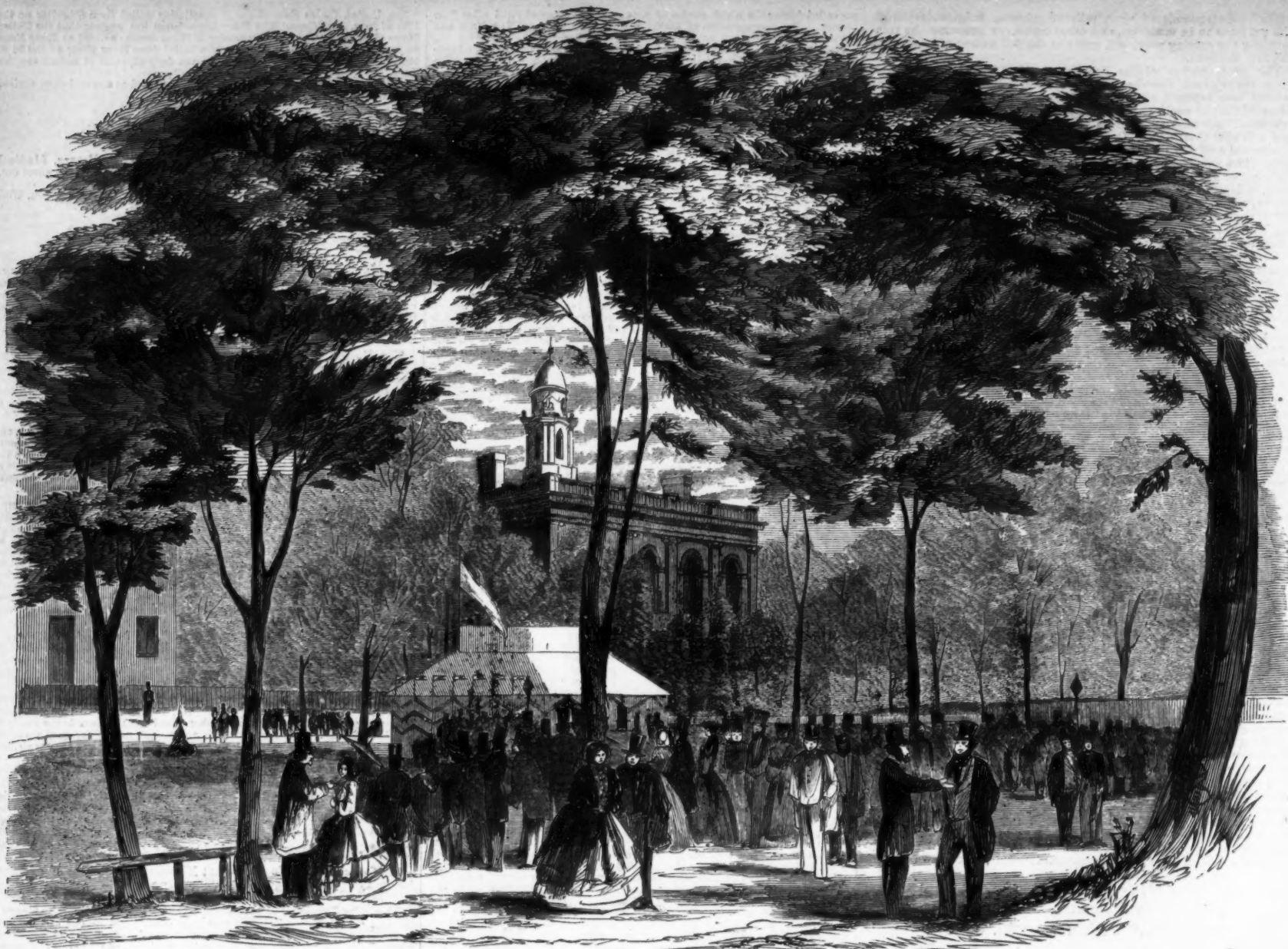
ALBANY has ever been distinguished for educational and literary institutions, among which is the Academy situated on the east side of the public square opposite the Capitol. The Academy building is spacious, and deservedly attracts attention for its beauty of architecture and completeness for educational purposes. As the great Scientific Convention is held in the spacious Assembly chamber of the State House, the grounds in the vicinity at times of adjournment are appropriated by the members for recreation and consultation, and there may be seen the *sansons* of our country, and some of the lights of science from Europe, enjoying the fresh air and seeking inspiration from the vernal shades as did similar men among the academic groves of Athens. Our artist has happily sketched one of these scenes, and given us groups of men assembled together for the laudable purpose of encouraging science, education, and all things calculated to develop the mind and ameliorate and improve mankind.

The circular of the local committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Science commenced, Aug. 20, at ten o'clock, A. M., in the Assembly Chamber of the Capitol. The inauguration of the STATE GEOLOGICAL HALL takes place on Wednesday, the 27th of August, at four P. M. Addresses by Hon. W. H. Seward and Hon. Francis C. Gray. The inauguration of the Dudley Observatory takes place on Thursday, the 28th of August, at four P. M. The address to be delivered by the Hon. Edward Everett.

#### BARRICADES AT STATEN ISLAND.

GREAT excitement has for a long time prevailed at Staten Island, relative to the yellow fever, there being more vessels quarantined at this time, on account of that infectious disease, than was ever before known in the salutary annals of our harbor. Originally the quarantine on Staten Island was isolated, and answered every practicable purpose. But the towns which have sprung up inclosing the grounds, and the fact that Brooklyn reaches down the bay, so as to bring a large population directly in contact with the quarantined shipping, makes quarantine really as useless as if it were in the heart of our city, so far as defending the people from contagion is concerned. Over fifty persons, many of the highest respectability, have died already of contagion, and this fearful sacrifice of life is to be ascribed to the apparent indifference of the proper authorities to a proper quarantine, which should be located at "the Hook," and so protected that it could not be infringed upon by outside residents. At Castleton Village, which is in the immediate vicinity of the





MEMBERS OF THE SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION IN THE ACADEMY PARK, ALBANY, N. Y.

quarantine marine hospital, two or three meetings of the Board of Health of that place were held subsequently to the 10th of August. The result of these meetings has been the preparation of a series of stringent rules and regulations for the preservation of the health of said town. These regulations, printed on large handbills, were on Saturday, August 9th, placarded in the most conspicuous places about the village. About eight o'clock on Saturday morning, a deputation of workmen commenced digging post holes in front of the entrance to the marine hospital, preparatory to erecting a barricade, so as to prevent further ingress or egress through the gate. The

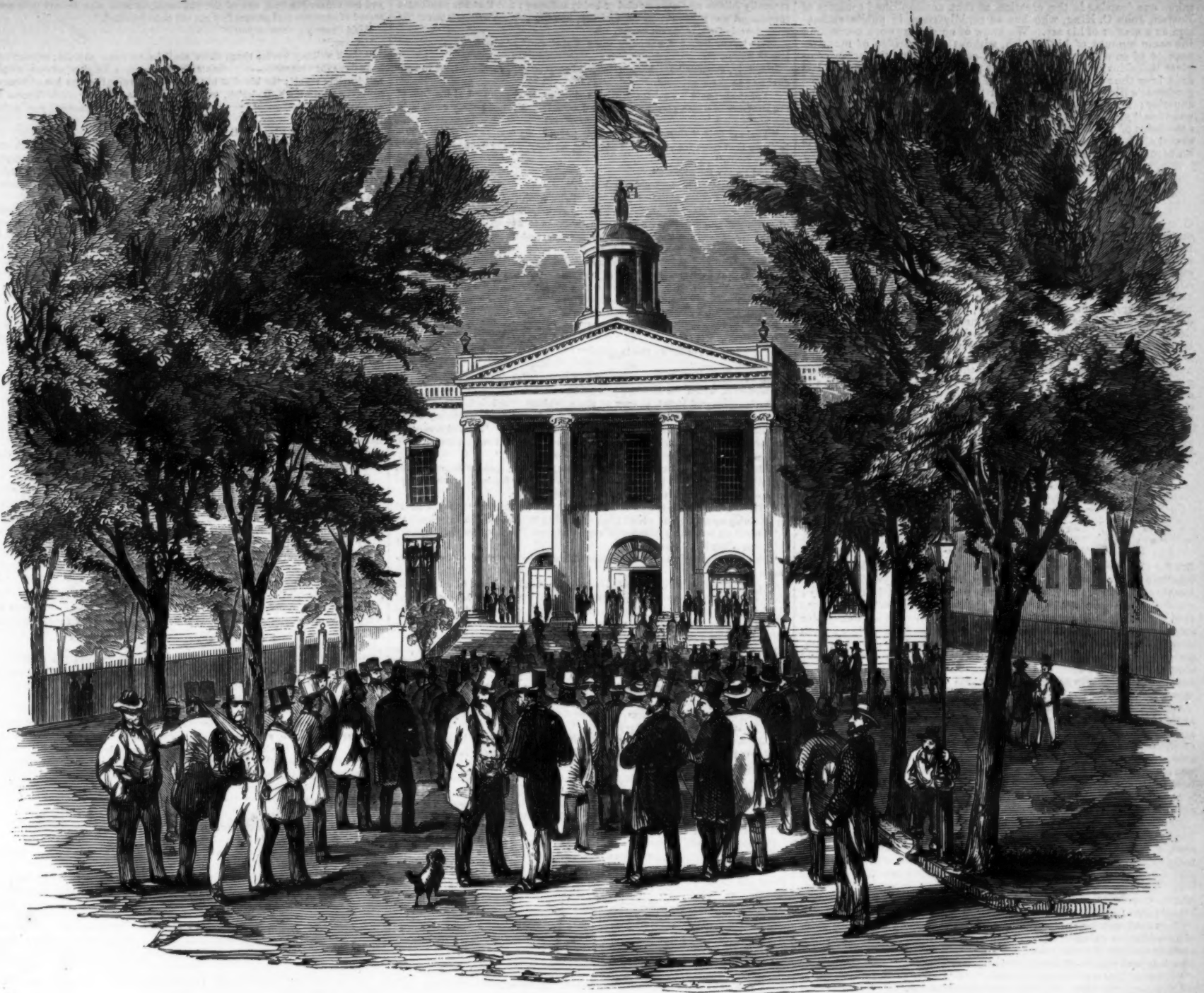
proceedings were watched by a number of the residents. After laboring about two hours, Dr. Harris made his appearance and ordered the workmen to desist. Operations were now suspended, and a conference was held between Dr. Thompson, Dr. Lea, Dr. Harris, and others, the result of which did not transpire, further than that the workmen were directed to resume their work of barricading. The barricade was completed about noon. It consisted of boards ten feet long, placed in perpendicular position, and so arranged as to make a semicircular inclosure of the gateway, reaching about twelve feet from the centre of the gate and extending to

the wall some fifteen feet on either side. Constables have been stationed along the hospital walls, and officers placed on the beach to prevent boats from landing from the vessels at anchor in quarantine. About eight o'clock on Wednesday, the 13th of August, a party of captains and sailors, from New York city, landed at the quarantine, and thence proceeded directly to the barricade. Without ceremony they made an attack upon it, and broke it down after a few moments determined work. As soon as it was completed, the parties interested gave three cheers, and then returned to their tug and came up to the city.



YELLOW FEVER EXCITEMENT AT QUARANTINE, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y. HARBOR.—DESTRUCTION OF THE BARRICADE.





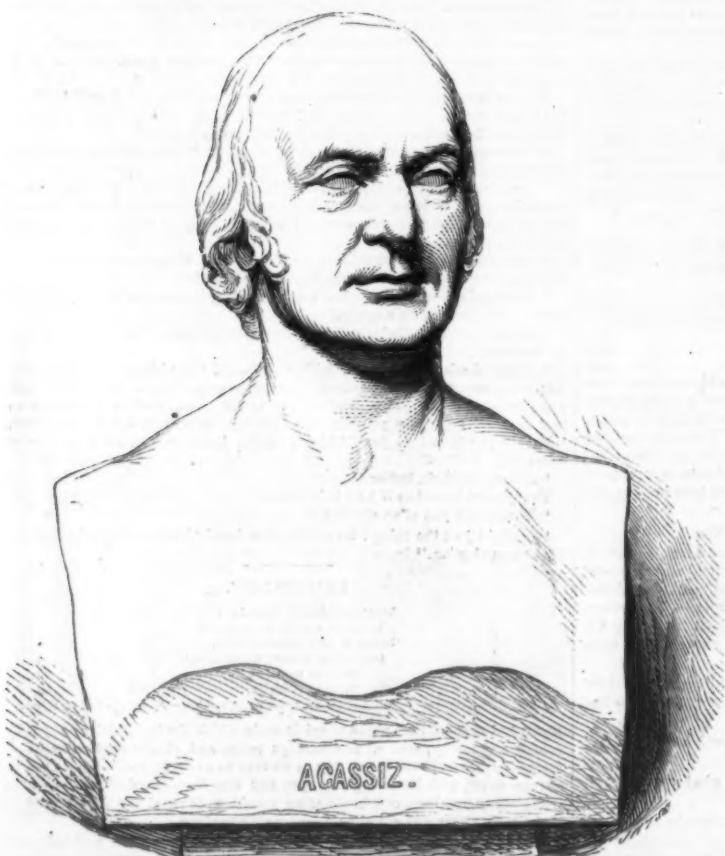
THE CAPITOL, CITY OF ALBANY, STATE OF NEW YORK.

THE CAPITOL, CITY OF ALBANY, STATE OF NEW YORK.

THE selection of Albany as the place of meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, has called public attention to the ancient city of Albany, situated a hundred and forty-five miles from the city of New York, and about three hundred and seventy miles north-east of our national capital. The Dutch established in 1614 a trading post on Castle Island, just below what

is now this city, and Fort Orange was erected, where it now stands, in 1623. The place was subsequently known as Beaver Wych and William Stadt. It received the name of Albany in 1664, in honor of one of the titles of the Duke of York, afterwards James II. Its present population is over sixty thousand. Among the principal edifices is the Capitol, a substantial and handsome stone building, one hundred and fifty feet long, and about ninety wide; the walls are about fifty feet high, consisting of two stories, and a basement of ten feet. It is faced with brown freestone, brought from the quarries on the Hudson, below the Highlands. The columns, pilasters, and other interior decorations are of marble, chiefly from Berkshire, Massachusetts. The edifice is crowned with a dome, on which stands a statue of justice, with a sword in her right hand and a balance in her left. The Capitol contains an Assembly chamber, fifty-six feet long, fifty feet wide, and of the same height. The Senate chamber is fifty feet long, twenty-eight feet wide, and of the same height, together with other offices and rooms necessary for carrying on the Government of the State. Although the building answers its purpose, yet it is probably the least magnificent Capitol in the Union, particularly when it is taken in reference with the population and wealth of the "Empire State."

to the world that new classification of fishes to which he has subsequently remained steadfast. In 1839 he published his "Natural History of the Fresh-water Fish of Europe," a subject which he treated with monographic completeness. While preparing this work he had already published his "Researches on Fossil Fishes," and his "Descriptions of Echinodermes." The work, however, which contributed most liberally to advance his European reputation, was his "Studies of the Glaciers," in which he advanced a theory tending in a great part to remodel the prevalent views of geologists as regards the incoherent and post-tertiary formations of the globe, and the dynamical causes by which these deposits have been effected. His views upon the changes of the earth's surface, ascribable to the effect of those glaciers, have not been universally admitted; but no geological work has been published since his "Etudes," in which his theory has not been treated with marked respect. M. Agassiz has for some years resided in the United States, occupying a distinguished chair in the scientific department of Harvard College, and has recently been appointed to a professorship of comparative anatomy in the university of Charleston. He has made numerous and valuable communications to the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and has labored with great disinterestedness, assiduity, and success, in promoting the cause of natural science in the United States. He has also published, "A Tour on Lake Superior," developing the physical character, vegetation, and animals of that region; and the "Principles of Zoology." In 1851 Prof. Agassiz presided as chairman at the regular meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is now one of the most distinguished members of the Literary Congress, held in Albany. The magnificent bust, from which we have



PROFESSOR LOUIS AGASSIZ.—AMEROTYPED BY BRADY, FROM A BUST BY JOHN C. KING, OF BOSTON.

PROFESSOR LOUIS AGASSIZ.

THIS distinguished naturalist was born in the year 1807, at Orbe, in Waadtlande, Switzerland, where his father was a minister. In the year 1818 he entered the gymnasium of Biel, and in 1822 he was removed to the academy of Lausanne, as a reward for his proficiency in science. He subsequently studied medicine and the experimental sciences in Zurich, Heidelberg, and Munich, at which last university he took the degree of M. D. From his earliest youth, he evinced a peculiar inclination and aptitude for the cultivation of the natural sciences. In Heidelberg and Munich he occupied himself more especially with comparative anatomy. In 1826, being intrusted by Martius with the publication of an account of the one hundred and sixteen species of fishes collected Spix in Brazil, he gave



ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.



taken our drawing is the creation of that accomplished sculptor of Boston, John C. King, who has so rapidly risen in public estimation as a master of his art. We know of no similar work possessing the same amount of high finish, without the sacrifice of massive-ness or of superior classic elegance, combined with the same complete individuality. The portrait is pronounced perfect, and it has for a long time been one of the chief ornaments of the distinguished professor's library. Mr. King's bust of Daniel Webster has had no superior; it is a personification of the great "constitutional expounder," giving a just idea of his person, and suggesting the characteristics of his mighty mind. In addition to Mr. King's professional skill, we feel bound to pay him the tribute which belongs to an accomplished gentleman and true friend.

#### ST. PAUL'S, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NORFOLK, VA.

OUR readers, at first glance, will take our view of St. Paul's to be one of the picturesque old structures so common in the country villages of England, but it is nevertheless situated in Norfolk, Va., and is looked upon with veneration by the citizens, all of whom, with generations before them, have grown up under the shadow of that church. It was built as early as 1739. In the burying ground attached are to be seen tombstones venerable with age, covered with creepers, weeds and thick foliage, which find support in the rich dark soil, on which are inscribed the names of many of the old residents of Norfolk. During the revolutionary war Norfolk was bombarded by the British and burnt. While the assault was going on a cannon ball struck the building and lodged in its walls. By a happy clause, as we consider it, in the lease of the church and grounds, the trustees are not allowed to remove one brick from the edifice, but they may add as many as they please. In this way the church in its exterior has been preserved. The interior has been somewhat modernized, so as to meet with the wants of the age, and, somewhat at the sacrifice of antiquity, add to the comfort of the present generation of worshippers.

#### THE LAST OF HIS RACE.—Commenced in No. 7.

##### CHAPTER LXI.

All slander  
Must be strangled in its birth; or time  
Will soon conspire to make it strong enough  
To overcome the truth.—SIR Wm. DAVENANT.

BUT few changes had taken place in the quiet village of Crowshall since the departure of our hero. The Manor House still remained uninhabited; the tenants on the estate continued to grumble and murmur at Lawyer Colley's exactions—a species of retaliation which the worthy agent endured with the most philosophic indifference, provided they paid their rents punctually—the only point on which he felt interested. Every quarter-day he held his audit at the Rising Sun; and woe to the defaulter!—the plea of blighted crops, ravages caused by the abundance of game, or murrain amongst the cattle, produced about the same effect upon him as the supplication of the song-bird would have upon the ravenous hawk who already held its trembling prey beneath its claws.

Amongst the baron's tenants none were more regular than Nan Willis. Although the old woman was evidently pinched by want, she obstinately rejected all offers of assistance from the son for whose advancement she had so deeply sinned, and took a morbid pride in paying regularly the rent of her little cottage. In refusing to recognize her as his mother, Roderick had deeply wounded her maternal pride. "He will want me yet," she frequently muttered to herself; "but the hand which raised him shall not stay his fall."

And with this resolution she still lived on, waiting the course of events. Her confidence was in time, that slow but sure avenger of the ungrateful heart.

Peter Quince, the village schoolmaster, who had married the niece of the late Mrs. Bunce, Nicholas Pim the parish clerk, Pink the butcher, several farmers, and the little landlord of the Rising Sun, were seated as usual in the parlour of the last-named establishment, discussing the turn of the markets and other local affairs, when Jacob Bantam came bustling into the room. The lawyer's clerk was a constant visitor at the Inn, especially on Sundays, when, rain or shine, he was in the habit of walking from Newark to pass the day with his old friend Patience, which he generally did in the bar.

When the lawyer's clerk made his appearance, something very like a shade of dissatisfaction stole over the features of Michael Bunce; whilst a supercilious smile lit up those of the schoolmaster, who, as a matter of course, in espousing Miss Jane, had adopted all her suspicions, hates, and disappointments.

"I wonder Bantam does not lodge here," he observed in a half-whisper to old Nicholas; "it would be so much more convenient, wouldn't it?"

"Don't see," replied the successor of Amen Corner; "his office is in Newark."

"But he is always here; he half lives in the bar."

All this was said and bitterness to poor Michael. Not that he was jealous—he had too good an opinion of his wife for that; but somehow or other it made him feel uncomfortable, and he asked his guest, in rather a tart tone, what brought him back so soon.

"So soon!" repeated the clerk, in a tone of surprise; "why, it's two days since I was here. One would imagine you were not glad to see me."

The landlord uttered an inarticulate "humph," which left Jacob very much in doubt whether he meant it affirmatively or not.

"Well!" said the latter, after a pause, in which he had vainly endeavored to decide in his own mind in what sense he was to take the half-stifled monosyllable; "rather a cool reception, considering the news I bring. Such an event!"

"What news?" exclaimed half a dozen voices. "What event?"

"Squire Roderick Hastings and his lady, after so many years absence, are about to take up their residence at the Hall," replied the lawyer's clerk.

"They will be here in a few days—short time for preparation. Mr. Ellsgood only received the letter this morning, and sent me over to inform the house-keeper."

To his surprise, the intelligence did not produce the effect which the speaker anticipated; instead of joy and excitement, it was received with coldness and indifference.

"Has he spent all his wife's ready cash?" demanded one of the farmers.

"Come to retrench?" added a second.

"One comfort, he can't screw the rents any higher," said a third; "his rascally agent has done that for him already. As for preparation—what preparation does he expect? It's but a cold welcome he'll get, come when he will."

To this last remark there was a general murmur of assent.

"Do speak out, Mr. Bantam," said the schoolmaster, with a sneer, "and let us know what sort of reception your master's master expects!"

The crest-fallen Jacob stammered out something about a procession of the tenants, ringing the church bells, and a bonfire on the green. The proposal was received with a loud laugh.

"Procession!" repeated Mr. Pink, at the same time striking his knuckles emphatically on the table; "take my word for it, young man, that not a tenant on the estate will stir a step to meet him; as for the church bells, that depends on the rector, who has no great love for him; and the only chance of getting up a bonfire would be the assurance that either Squire Roderick, as you call him, or Lawyer Colley would be tossed into it."

"Well, gentlemen," meekly observed the messenger, "it's no affair of mine; I am only a poor clerk, and must do as my employer directs me."

##### CHAPTER LXII.

There is a history in all men's lives,  
Figuring the nature of the times deceased;  
The which observed, a man may prophesy  
With a near aim of the main chance of things  
As yet not come to life, which in their seeds  
And weak beginnings lie untrespassed.—SHAKESPEARE.

ON the receipt of his agent's letter, in which the writer pointed out the impossibility of getting up anything like a public reception to welcome him to Crowshall, Roderick Hastings abandoned his original design, and arrived privately at night, accompanied by the wretched Mabel, whom he now regarded as a mere incumbrance on the fortune which her marriage with him had conferred. Had practical justice been taxed to the utmost to discover a fitting punishment for her crimes, it could not have invented one more bitter, more galling to her proud spirit than the one she endured. United to a man whom she had once passionately loved, but now hated, whom she had blindly enriched, and who treated her with that studied, cold contempt which wrings the heart more cruelly than fierce reproaches.

For several years the guilty woman had sunk into that apathetic state which

generally follows continual mental or bodily suffering; not that her passionate resentment was subdued; on the contrary, like the volcano's fires, it burnt the more fiercely from being concealed.

As we before stated, it was night when Mabel and her husband reached the Manor House.

Mrs. Tidy, the new housekeeper, curtained respectfully, as she offered to conduct her to her apartment.

"Not that," said her mistress, with a shudder, as she paused at the door of the chamber in which poor Sir Harry had breathed his last; "my room is in the north wing."

"Yes, my lady," stammered Mrs. Tidy; "only my master has given orders to fit up that room for visitors. I am sure, my lady, I have done my best; it's not my fault."

"Did he say for whom?"

"Colonel and Mrs. Montessoro, my lady."

At the name of the expected guests a slight flush passed over the pale features of the heiress of Crowshall, and her lip curled with a withering expression of scorn. Without uttering a word she motioned to her waiting-maid Theresa to take the taper from the hand of the speaker, and directed her steps to her former apartment.

The chamber had been carefully arranged. An antique silver toilette, an heir-loom in the family, filled one of the recesses; in the opposite one was a door communicating with a corridor, which led to the chamber of Roderick.

Taking the taper from the table, she deliberately examined everything in the room; then seated herself in a voltaire by the fire.

"Will my lady take any refreshment?" inquired the waiting maid.

"No."

"Shall I go and order up the luggage?"

"As you please."

The woman quitted the apartment to inform Roderick of the sudden freak, as she termed it, which her mistress had taken.

"So," murmured Mabel, as soon as she was alone, "this is the welcome he has prepared for me in the home of my childhood—the home which my weakness has made him the master of. Cool, insulting villain! 'Tis well arranged: the mistress in the chamber of the wife, the wife treated like an outcast. We shall see," she added, bitterly, "what next—what next?"

A step was heard in the corridor: the features of the speaker became in an instant as impassible as those of a statue. When her husband made his appearance, she did not even turn her head to regard him.

"What is this Mrs. Tidy tells me, madam?" said Roderick; "that you insist on retaining an apartment which I had ordered to be prepared for my guests?"

"I insist on remaining mistress of my own house," was the reply.

"Your house!" he repeated.

"Else how came you here?" demanded his wife, in a tone of withering contempt.

The hitherto successful adventurer felt very much inclined to silence this unexpected and novel assumption of authority on the part of his victim; but there was something in her look and manner which restrained him. She was in the home of her ancestors, surrounded by her tenants and neighbors—stand with whom, for a few weeks at least, it was necessary to his projects he should stand well; for the county was about to be warmly contested, and he had promised the government candidate his support; the price of which was to be the long-coveted baronetcy of the Herberts.

"Do what I will," he said, controlling his passion by a violent effort, "it is impossible to please you. Since your capricious withdrawal from society, I thought you would have preferred that part of the house where you were not likely to come in contact with my guests."

"On the contrary, I intend to mix with them," observed Mabel, calmly. "I have secluded myself from the world too long; the time is come that I should once more take my place in it."

"Oh, yes, certainly, if such is your pleasure," muttered Roderick.

"It is my pleasure."

"Why doesn't she die?" he muttered, as he returned to his room; "she has been the curse of my life, the clog to its enjoyments; wealth was dearly purchased at the price of my liberty."

Roderick Hastings was not the first husband by many who have thought so; the heartless fortune-hunter generally tires of his victim.

On entering his chamber, he saw Bender, his new valet, standing in the middle of the room, with a pile of trunks, dressing-cases, and carriage-boxes by his side.

"What are you waiting for?" he inquired.

"To unpack, sir," answered the man, respectfully.

"You have the keys?"

"True, sir," said Bender, "but I did not like to begin without further directions. Servants are often set down as curious where they only mean to be attentive. Will you have the goodness to point out which I am to unpack?"

"A prudent fellow," thought his master. Speaking aloud, he added, "All of them. I have no secrets; there's no mystery about me."

Could Roderick have seen the smile which rested for an instant on the lips of the man, as he stooped to unfasten the strap of one of the trunks, it might perhaps have shaken his opinion of his fidelity.

Whilst arranging linen, clothes, &c., of his new master, the valet saw him open one of the curious old-fashioned cabinets in the room by means of a key which he wore suspended by a ribbon round his neck, and place a small case in it, which very much resembled a medicine-chest; there was nothing very important in the action itself, but Bender made a note of it. As our readers may suppose, the agent of the detective officer Wield was scarcely less clear-sighted than his employer.

Although the arrival at the Manor House had taken place so privately and at a late hour, it was generally known in the village on the following morning. Nan Willis was one of the first who heard of it. She shortly afterwards quitted her cottage and directed her steps towards the churchyard; a spot which, ever since she had resided at Crowshall, appeared to possess some peculiar attraction for her.

She was seated as usual upon a tombstone when Roderick joined her. At the sight of her son the aged woman betrayed no emotion either of pleasure or surprise, but gazed upon him calmly as on one utterly indifferent to her.

"I thought I should find you here," he said, "if living."

"Living!" repeated Nan. "Scorn is long lived, and can exist upon a crust."

"It's your own fault," observed the master of Crowshall. "I would have supplied you with the means of living in luxury, of passing your days in—"

"Speak of it no more," interrupted the aged crone. "What seek you with me?"

"Assistance."

"I guessed as much; gratitude and affection never brought you near me. But why should I complain of that? You have accomplished your destiny, leave me to work out mine."

"I tell you," exclaimed Roderick, impatiently, "that I need your assistance. My destiny, as you term it, is but a blighted one whilst Mabel lives."

"What would you do?"

"Remove her."

"Remove her!" exclaimed the woman, in a tone of painful surprise; "the being who has so loved thee, and so sinned for thee! It were a crime blacker than thy ingratitude to her who bore thee—a cowardice more selfish, mean, and cruel than the vengeance which drove my erring, sinful mother and her helpless child forthwith from the hall, to perish in the storm. Roderick! Roderick!" she added, "you have inherited all the vices of your race without one of their virtues. Will not the deaths of those who stood between you and fortune content you?"

"She stands between me and happiness," replied the ruffian.

"She stood between you and poverty, poor foolish girl," observed his parent, feelingly. "Had Mabel not been weak enough to love you, all our sinful scheming would have been in vain; not an acre of the broad lands of my father—mark me, Roderick, of my father, Sir Gilbert—ever could have been yours. You have crushed her proud spirit, broken her heart, blighted her whole existence; let her live; do not fill the old vault in Crowshall church with more victims."

She pointed with her crutch stick towards the sacred edifice, as she stood with her cold, gray eyes fixed upon her son, to note what effect her words had produced.

"Marble!" she murmured, after a pause; "marble! there is nothing human in his nature. It appeals even me."

"And well it may," replied the guilty man; "for I am what your example has made me."

"That's false," said Nan, "for I loved my mother; and, despite the inheritance of shame she left me, devoted my life and energies to avenge her. Fallen, stained as she was, I would not have disowned her. But I talk to stone when I appeal to a heart like yours. I now address myself to your fears."

"My fears!" repeated Roderick, in a contemptuous tone. "Do you think

you are conversing with one of the superstitious fools who believe you possessed of supernatural powers? I am not to be terrified."

"Did I ever yet deceive you?"

"Never."

"Mark well my words, then; there shall be no more murder; enough has been done for vengeance—a woman's cruelty upon a helpless woman amply and terribly repaid; the blood of her descendants appeal at the bar of heaven against us both. Oh, Roderick, were you sleep-haunted by such dreams as make mine a punishment, your waking hours torn by remorse, you would listen to me."

"Did I not listen?" asked the ruffian, with a sneer.

"With ears as deaf as an adder's," replied his mother. "You think the foundation of your fortune laid upon a rock. Fool! It has been built on sands, which at the first shifting of the tide may yet engulf you. The death of Mabel Herbert will be your ruin; a dozen eager claimants may arise for the estate; her life is the seal upon your title deeds."

There was something so plausible in what the speaker urged, that for once the resolution of Roderick was shaken. Neglected and abandoned as his wife was by her few remaining relatives, there was not one of them but would willingly prosecute even a remote claim to her inheritance. True, he had insured her life to a large amount; but what was the sum her death would give him in comparison with Crowshall?

"Could I only crush her spirit," he thought; "it is that I dread. There is mischief in her silence—vengeance in her indifference."

"I will reflect upon it," he said. "Meanwhile let us part friends."

He held out his hand. Despite his unnatural conduct towards her, Nan Willis longed to clasp it, for, after all, he was her son; but pride and wounded love came to her assistance.

"Farewell," she replied; "henceforth our paths are twain."

With these words she would have quitted him, had he not detained her by placing himself so directly in her path that it was impossible for her to avoid him.

"Would you offer violence to me?" she demanded, calmly.

"Violence!" repeated Roderick; "pshaw! Bad as I am, that thought never once entered my head. I have not lost all my memory of childhood, or the sacrifices you have made for me; but there is another point on which I wish to consult you."

Nan nodded, as much as to bid him proceed.

"The vault!" he whispered.

"Has been locked for years; ever since the death of Sir Harry the rector has never once parted with the keys."

Bitterly did Roderick regret that he had no Amen Corner to assist him.

"I must obtain them," he observed.

"On one condition I will procure them for you."

"Name it."

"That you abandon all designs against the life of Mabel."

"Agreed," replied Roderick; "but will you keep your word?"

"See that you keep yours as truly," answered the woman. "I guess the purpose for which you require them; you would remove all trace of the means by which —"

"Hush!" interrupted her son. "We are observed."

He turned and recognized in the intruder who had entered the churchyard his new valet, Bender. The man appeared to be amusing himself by reading the inscriptions on the gravestones and looking about him, as any person would naturally do in a strange place.

He touched his hat respectfully as his master passed him.

From the churchyard Mr. Bender strolled towards the village; and having nothing better to do, entered the parlor of the Rising Sun, and called for a glass of ale. Patience, her husband being out of the way, brought it to him herself. The man looked up in her honest face with an inquiring glance; he was accustomed to read character, for the scrutiny appeared satisfactory.

"A pretty place, ma'am," he said.

"Yes, very pretty."

"And a fine old church."

"Very fine," replied Patience.

"A great many people buried in it?"

"Not in the church," observed the landlady; "only the great families, such as the Herberts and the Howards. The vaults are full of them."

"How I should like to see them; but I suppose that is no easy matter?"

"To see the Herberts' vaults is not. It has been locked ever since poor Sir Harry died, and I've heard Nicholas Pim say that Dr. Gore, the rector, never lets the keys out of his possession."

"Rather singular, isn't it?"

"A great many singular things occur at Crowshall," answered Patience, as she quitted the room, wondering who and what her inquisitive customer could be.

Before quitting the parlor, Mr. Bender wrote a long letter, and posted it on his way to the hall.

It was addressed to Mrs. Mary Miller, Crutched Friars, but by some unaccountable accident it found its way into the hands of the detective Wield.

Sir Mark Raymond was the first of the expected visitors who arrived at the Manor House. Roderick welcomed him with a smile of satisfaction, for he had been for some time doubtful whether or not he should see the baronet, whose rank might serve him in the eyes of those who still kept aloof from him in his neighborhood.

"My dear Mark," he said, "permit me to congratulate you; you are accepted?"

"I am."

"Lucky fellow. How much will Miss Grossette have?"

"I cannot give you the particulars of her fortune," replied the libertine, with an affected air of indifference; "but I presume about a hundred and fifty thousand pounds. Marion, who is her friend, and my stupid old guardian did all their power to balk me in that quarter, and succeeded with the girl—who, *entre nous*, I believe cordially detests me—but the father stood my friend. He has but one ambition—to see his daughter a lady; which I can gratify. As a matter of course, I shall never take the trouble to love her."

"You will make all the better husband," observed his friend and tutor in the career of vice. "Love your wife! the idea is as old as the days of Darby and Joan. But, tell me, have you quite forgotten Pet yet?"

At the name of his victim, Sir Mark Raymond could not avoid a slight blush; he was not quite case-hardened.

"Forgotten!" he repeated; "as completely as if we had never met. How grateful I ought to be and am to you, who saved me from that snare; for such was my infatuation that at one time I believe I should really have married rather than lost her."

Roderick shrugged his shoulders, as if in horror of such a suicidal act of what he doubtless would have considered romantic folly.

"Whom do you expect?" asked the baronet; "Montessoro and his wife, of course," he added, with a cynical smile.

"Of course," said Roderick. "Dudley, Beauchamp, Winterton, and the Trelawnys."

"A capital selection," by my faith," observed his visitor; "all the right set; not a parvenu or an objectionable person amongst them. A d d let me tell you that is no slight compliment, as the world runs. Society is getting so *mal assorté*. I suppose you find the country wretchedly dull?" he added.

"How do you intend us to kill time? Balls, hunting, and all that sort of thing?"

"Better, Sir Mark, better."

The baronet looked as if he felt interested.

"What think you of an election?"

"Capital! just the thing! for nothing can break the monotony of a country life like an election."

##### CHAPTER LXIII.

What, undecided! lingering still  
Upon the margin of the river?  
Infirm of purpose and of will,  
Gazing and making no endeavor  
To cross the tide?  
Thou must decide,  
Thou canst not there for aye abide.—ACTON'S SCRAP BOOK.

MABEL had reached that phase of existence in which the last illusions of youth vanish, and reality, seen at first through mists and clouds, smiles, tears and dreams, stares us in the face. Try as we may to avoid it, the hideous spectre appears to all, with its cold glassy eyes and iron features, rigid and stern as though they had been cast in the same mould as those of the fabled head of Medusa, inflexible and colorless, freezing us into stone.

Mabel no longer reproached her husband for his ingratitude and infidelity. Perhaps she had ceased to love him, or conscience whispered that she had lost all right to do so; bitter experience told her also that it would be useless. Her manners gradually grew calm as apathy when they met, and her words cold



and passionless as ice. One feeling alone remained fierce and indomitable as ever—pride; it sustained her.

It had long been Roderick's ardent wish to remove the body of Walter; for not even the number of years which had elapsed since the death of the youth could guarantee him, should suspicion be aroused, against the searching investigations of science and its modern discoveries. This was, according to his own conception, the only weak point in his armor; elsewhere, he considered himself proof as Milan steel. True, he had written certain letters during the process of his crime to Mabel, in which he hinted obscurely at having at last succeeded in removing one barrier from their path to happiness. These letters he had every reason to believe she had preserved, and, if so, he determined to obtain them.

By a singular coincidence, his wife was equally bent on ascertaining the contents of the little casket which Bender, the new valet, had seen his master so carefully lock up in the old-fashioned cabinet in his chamber on the night of their arrival at Crowhall.

Such was the state of affairs at the manor-house when the expected visitors began to arrive. Sir Mark Raymond's presence was quickly followed by that of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley, the Wintertons, the Hon. Fred Trelawney, his two sisters, and Colonel and Mrs. Montessor.

Mabel received the last-named party with a cold smile when her husband introduced them at dinner. The lady saw that her presence was distasteful to her hostess, whom she regarded as little better than a moping idiot, and, secure in her influence over Roderick, treated her feelings on the subject with profound indifference. Little did she imagine how refined a vengeance the outraged woman was silently preparing; or that beneath an impassible exterior she masked a spirit as fertile in expedients, as bitter and unforgiving as her own.

Whilst at table Roderick informed his wife that it was his intention to give a ball to celebrate their return to the country. His wife heard it with her usual apathy, merely inquiring when it was to take place.

"This day week," was the reply.

She asked no further question: the time was sufficient for her purpose. Rising from the table she bowed to her guests and withdrew to the solitude of her own chamber, which she no sooner reached, than she dismissed her maid Therese for the night.

When Mabel reached her own room she at once proceeded to change her dinner dress for one more suited to the project she had in view. That accomplished, she prepared to quit the manor-house.

The mansion of Crowhall, like many of the buildings of the middle ages, had a variety of secret passages contrived for the escape of its inmates in dangerous and troublesome times; many of these had been blocked up, but one still remained, the existence of which was known only to the unhappy mistress of the place. It led from her chamber to a small pavilion in the park; hence the pertinacity with which she had insisted on retaining the room, and the care with which she drew the heavy bolts of the door on the departure of Therese.

"It led my ancestors on more than one occasion to safety," she murmured, as after some slight difficulty she succeeded in unfastening the entrance to the passage, which was cunningly contrived in the thickness of the walls; "it shall lead me to vengeance."

The next instant she was carefully threading her way amidst its narrow windings.

Our readers, doubtless, have not forgotten that, on the death of Sir Harry Herbert, Alan, his faithful steward, had quitted the house in which he had passed so many years, and retired to a small cottage on the outskirts of the park. He had heard of their return to the hall, and the news had greatly excited him.

"It cannot come to good," he observed, when first informed of it, "though I may not live to see it; but let them remember my words who witness the end of it."

The night was a tempestuous one; the rain fell in torrents, and the wind whistled and moaned as it played amid the branches of the trees which shaded the old man's cottage. Twice had he closed the Bible with great brass clasps which his grandfather had left him, and as often opened it again to read another chapter—convinced that even if he retired to his bed it would be impossible to sleep—when a faint knock at the door startled him; he half rose from his chair.

"Pshaw!" he said, reseating himself, "it is but the wind. I am getting very old, and imagination plays me sad tricks."

The knocking was repeated, and a voice heard requesting admission. At first Alan hesitated, fearing it might be some one who sought his humble dwelling with no good intent.

After listening a few seconds, he felt convinced that the voice was a female's and taking the lamp in his hand, he at once opened the door.

Mabel, her garments drenched with rain, her hair falling around her shoulders, stood before him, so changed since he last beheld her, that even the oldest servant of her family failed to recognize her.

"Alan," she said, "have you forgotten me?"

The master of the cottage almost dropped his lamp, so great was his surprise.

"Is it you, lady?" he said; "such a night—alone, too? What has happened? For heaven's sake enter, and take shelter from the storm."

"Are you alone?" inquired his visitor.

"Quite alone. What can I do?" inquired Alan. "I am poor, feeble, without friends or influence."

"You can be faithful."

"Your dear brother proved me so," said the old man; "faithful to the death."

"And fidelity," observed his visitor, "is all I require. This letter must be conveyed to the only male relative I have left—the Hon. Edgar Sutton."

"But there is no address."

"I am ignorant of it," said Mabel; "but he lives in London; that is all I can inform you. You must start with the dawn. Place this letter in his hands, and I shall no longer need either a protector or an avenger."

"If heaven spares my life," exclaimed her hearer, "I will."

The wretched woman required no further assurance. Rising calmly from her seat, she placed both the letter and a well-filled purse upon the table, unbarred the door of the cottage, and walked forth into the pelting storm without uttering another word.

"Mad!" murmured Alan, as he looked after her; "she must be mad. But I have given my word, and, come what will of it, will do her bidding."

The next morning he started from Crowhall with the carrier, who went as far as Newark, from which place he took the coach to London.

There he had knocked several times at the door of Mabel's chamber without obtaining any answer, when at last the night-bolt was withdrawn, and her mistress admitted her. She cast a glance of suspicion round the apartment; everything appeared in its place; the dinner dress, just as she had assisted its wearer to take it off, thrown carelessly over a chair.

"Dear me! my lady," she said, "how very soundly you do sleep."

"Sometimes."

"You quite frightened us last night."

"Did I?"

"But for fear of disturbing his guests my master would have had the door forced. He was afraid that you were —"

"Dead?" asked Mabel, in a quiet tone.

"No, my lady; Heaven forbid!" answered the hypocrite; "but ill. I never saw him in such a passion—anxiety, I mean—before."

"That will do," said her mistress, who had ascertained all that she wished to know, namely, that Roderick had sought her chamber during her absence. "I can finish dressing by myself."

The girl would fain have pressed her service, but there was something in the look of Mabel, as she calmly pointed to the door, which the paid spy upon her conduct had not the courage to brave, and she quitted the room to inform Roderick that his wife was visible.

In a few moments the gentleman made his appearance.

"Why, madam," he demanded, "did you refuse to admit me to your chamber last night?"

"Simply because I did not wish to be disturbed," replied Mabel.

"You might at least have answered me," observed her husband, whose suspicions were only partially dissipated by her calmness and self-possession.

"I guessed that the subject of our conversation would not grow stale before morning. And now, Roderick, inform me of the purpose of this visit."

"You have frequently told me that you destroyed the letters I wrote to you whilst I resided in the Temple in London."

"I have."

"I do not believe it."

"Possibly," answered the lady, coolly; "but as I do not see how your belief or disbelief can affect my interests, I shall give myself very little trouble on the subject."

"You persist in your assertion, then?"

"I have replied to you so often," said his wife, "that the question is an insult. I reply to it no more."

"Woman!" exclaimed her husband, yielding to his long suppressed passion, and at the same time grasping her savagely by the wrist, "are you mad, that thus you dare to brave me? Do you know with whom you venture on this struggle? Idiot! It is the contest of the she-wolf with the tiger. If you have failed to win my love, learn at least to dread my hate."

"Can it more than kill, Roderick?" demanded Mabel, calmly. "And are you so sure that Crowhall is so strictly settled on me that after my death a claimant might not arise to dispute your possession of it. It is folly to menace me. You are not Sir Roderick Herbert yet."

"The very hint Nan threw out," thought the ruffian, as he released his hold; then speaking aloud, he added, "Woman, you will drive me mad; but I will no longer be trifled with on the point of the letters; I am resolved to be satisfied. Give me your keys."

She pointed to a bunch lying on the dressing-table, her husband took them, and opening first her writing-desk and then her dressing-case, carefully examined every scrap of writing he could find, but in vain. There appeared but one chance more.

"Where is your jewel case?" he demanded.

Mabel remained silent.

"I insist upon having it."

"I have placed it far beyond your reach," answered Mabel. "The jewels of my family are all that remain of my large inheritance; you have grasped all the rest."

"Where is it?" repeated her husband, in a menacing tone.

"Kill me!" replied the outraged woman, firmly; "still you shall not know. Menaces and entreaties are alike in vain. I would rather sleep beside my murdered brother than glut your avarice by a single gem."

"Murdered!" repeated the wretch; "pah! Who aided to destroy him? Sir Harry died of a diseased heart, as twenty living witnesses can prove."

"And Walter!" whispered Mabel. "Ha! you hesitate and turn pale. I, at least, had no hand in his death. Monster! I defy you. You think that I am in your power—it is you who are in mine; and were not my name linked with yours, I would hold you up at the bar of outraged justice to the execration of mankind. I have long read your murderous design," she added, "and taken my precautions. The hour of my death will be the signal for your accusation. Think upon my words—they contain no idle threat—and execute your menace if you dare!"

Staggered by her words, and still more by the terrible calmness with which they were uttered, Roderick Hastings quitted the chamber, determined to seek an interview with Nan Willis that very day, and summon her to perform her promise. The body of Walter Herbert once removed, he might bid defiance to the accusations of his wife and the suspicions of the world. But, till then, prudence whispered him that she was safe.

"God forgive me," sighed Mabel, as he disappeared. "How I once loved that man!"

An hour afterwards she appeared in the breakfast-room amongst her guests, silent as usual, but self-collected, as though the scene we have described had not occurred.

# CHAPTER LIX.

All was so still, so soft, in earth and air,  
You scarce would start to meet a spirit there;  
Secure that nought of evil could delight  
To walk in such a scene on such a night.—Bacon.

DR. GORE was seated in the library at the rectory when a chaise and pair drove up to the door, and, before the worthy clergyman had ceased to conjecture whom the vehicle contained, the butler made his appearance with a card, on which were written in a round text-like hand the names of the Reverend Dion Curling and Mr. Parker.

"Curling! Curling!" repeated the rector; "don't know any such person. Holds no living in this diocese. Have you ever seen the gentlemen here before, James?"

"No, Doctor; but he must be an old acquaintance."

When they made their appearance Dr. Gore was yet more puzzled; both were dressed in black, and the one who called himself the Reverend Dion Curling wore, in addition to a white wig and clerical hat, a pair of green spectacles, above which peered two small ferret-like gray eyes, that twinkled with suppressed mirth. His companion was an exceedingly vulgar-looking man, more like a horse-dealer in mourning than a gentleman.

"Whom have I the honor of addressing?" inquired the rector, very stiffly. "I see, Dr. Gore, that you are somewhat puzzled as to my identity and the purpose of my visit to you; but this letter from your friend Mr. Elton will explain."

The clergyman read it twice attentively, and then rang the bell.

"You will take the luggage of these gentlemen," he said to the butler, who, full of curiosity, hastened to answer it, "and place it in two of the spare rooms."

"Yes, Doctor?"

"And recollect I am not at home to any visitors. That will do."

"Well, Mr. Field," said the rector, with a smile, "Mr. Elton refers me to you for an explanation of the circumstances which bring you to Crowhall."

"I beg your pardon, Dr. Gore, but not that name here; I am the Reverend Dion Curling, if you please."

"I could have wished that you had chosen any other character," observed the clergyman, gravely.

"It will be but for a day or two," observed the detective, respectfully; "and I trust that my conduct will not disgrace it. Parker," he added, turning to his companion, "whilst you are an inmate of this house, mind that you conduct yourself as respectfully as you would in mine. I must have no swearing or drinking, no chatting with servants. You understand?"

The fellow replied only by a knowing wink.

"Now," added the speaker, "go and unpack; the servant will show you the room."

Mr. Parker withdrew deeply impressed with the respectability of the rectory, since he was commanded to behave in it as respectfully as he would conduct himself in that of his superior officer, whom he looked upon as one of the greatest men in the country.

No sooner was he alone with his host, than he drew a sealed packet from a pocket in the lining of his waistcoat, and placing it upon the table, said, "That will explain the cause of my visit."

The rector broke the seal, and carefully perused it.

"The ways of Providence are indeed wonderful," he ejaculated, as he laid it down.

"I should think they are," replied his visitor; "as many turns in them as in the ways of the law, only they are kept cleaner. I presume I may rely on your assistance, sir?"

"I don't suppose that I shall trouble you for more than two days," resumed the officer. "Neither myself nor my companion are fitting society for a gentleman of your cloth."

Doctor Gore muttered something about being vastly happy, and all men being equals in the sight of Providence, which his hearer took exactly for what it was worth.

The great point was gained; he was at Crowhall, and his host had promised him the keys of the church.

The next day a note was left at the rectory for the Reverend Dion Curling; it contained but two words—"to-night."

"I cannot make it out," observed the clergyman, when the note was shown to him. "Even suppose that Roderick Hastings has the interest you imagine in visiting the vault, how is he to gain admission to the church?"

"There are such things as false keys," suggested the officer.

The rector looked horror-struck.

"If we can only take him in the act," continued the speaker, "it will go a great way to prove his guilt."

"Can you rely on your companion?"

"On Jim!" repeated Mr. Field, with a look of surprise; "bless you, Doctor, he is as true as steel."

A few hours later and the two officers, both well armed, were concealed within the vestry of the church.

A slight grating noise was heard like that of a door moving lazily upon rusty hinges.

"Stir not," whispered the detective, "on your life; they are in the church."

Cautious steps were heard, and a shadow twice crossed the aisle.

"There are two of them," continued the speaker. "Bender was right. Cleverly done," he added, as he heard the door which communicated with the vault open. "False keys."

After waiting a few minutes, they both crept from the vestry into the chancel, in the centre of which was the massive tomb of one of the early abbots. Both the officers listened, and distinctly heard the noise made by the wrenching open of a coffin.

Mr. Field reflected an instant to decide on the best mode of securing the sacrilegious intruders without bloodshed, which he had promised Dr. Gore

most faithfully, if possible, to avoid. One thing puzzled him; he could not discern by what means they had gained entrance to the church; every door was closed.

"I have it," he said. "Place yourself at the west door. I will guard the eastern porch. They can't escape us."

Scarcely had the officers taken up their position than a figure, so closely enveloped in a dark mantle that it was impossible, in the obscurity, to pronounce positively as to its sex, emerged from the entrance to the vaults, closely followed by a second one bearing a burden on its shoulders.

Fully expecting that the violators of the dead would direct their steps towards one of the two places where they had taken their stand, the detectives remained motionless till those they were watching reached the entrance to the chancel, when the moon once more passed behind a cloud, and the long shadows cast by the pillars of the church became so mingled and confused that neither Mr. Field nor his companion could distinguish for several minutes what passed. They heard a grating noise, then the sudden shooting of a bolt, followed by deepest silence.

The senior officer gave a low whistle, at which Jim turned the shade of his lantern; but no one save themselves was to be seen. The mysterious figure in the dark mantle and the bearer of the body had disappeared.

"This is witchcraft," muttered Mr. Field, in a tone of astonishment.

The vestry was minutely examined, after which every nook and corner of the building was carefully searched, but not the least trace of those they came to apprehend could they discover.

"Baffled," said the detective; "completely baffled!"

Determined not to give a chance away, Field, despite the entreaties of his companion, resolved to remain for the rest of the night in the church, in the hope, either that the mysterious visitants would return, or daylight afford him some clue to the means by which they had escaped him. To do him justice, it was seldom that he was thrown off the scent. Give him a clue as fine as a hair, and, in nine cases out of ten, he would follow it to its source.

"I suppose you will give up, governor," observed Jim, as they directed their steps towards the rectory.

"Give it up!" repeated his employer; "never. More than my interest, my pride, is now concerned—my reputation. This Roderick Hastings is a clever rascal; henceforth I find it will be necessary to keep an eye upon him myself."

"Why, you don't misjudge Bender?"

"Not his honesty, but his intelligence."

Great was the astonishment of Dr. Gore when informed by his strange guest of the events that had transpired. His first impression was that the imagination of the men had played them false,—that the loneliness of the spot, the hour, and silence, had conjured up ideal terrors. It was not till he had made a personal inspection of the vault that he satisfied himself their tale was true. He found that the coffin of Walter Herbert had been forcibly wrenched open, and the body removed.

This appeared to him the strangest event of all; for the keys for many years had never been a single instant from his possession.

"How vain are the attempts of man," he said, "to unveil the designs of Providence. We must abide His time."

With this reflection he returned to the house accompanied by Mr. Field, who immediately after breakfast announced his intention of returning with his companion to London, unless the questions he was about to put to his host should give him the clue he sought.

It is needless to say that Dr. Gore expressed the utmost readiness to afford him every assistance and information in his power.

The detective drew forth his note-book to take down his answers.

"I confess, Doctor," he began, "that at first I was as much at a loss to account for what has taken place as you are; but I have come to a conclusion—not as you would do, by a long process of reasoning, but by jumping at it—there is some secret entrance to the old church."

"Not that I ever heard of," replied the clergyman; "yet the supposition is by no means improbable, seeing how frequently they have been found in old monastic buildings."

"Is there any one who knows more about the place than yourself?"

"No one living," answered his host. "I have heard that my predecessor made some singular discoveries, but all account of them is lost, unless, indeed, Nicholas Pim, the parish clerk, should recollect anything about them."

Mr. Field made a note of the name.

"And what sort of person is this Nicholas Pim?"

"Why, about seventy years of age, and —"

"I don't mean that," interrupted the detective. "His character—what kind of reputation does he bear?"

"That of an honest man," was the reply. "Ask through the parish, and you will not find a being to speak an ill word of him. But I must tell you," added the speaker, "that the old man is exceedingly superstitious; he believes firmly that a light is invariably seen in Crowhall church previous to the death of a male of the house of Herbert."

Mr. Field made a second note in his book.

"And do you believe it, sir?"

The rector colored slightly and hesitated.

"To deal candidly with you," he said, "I scarcely know how to answer your question. That such a light has appeared I can bear witness, having twice seen it; but that it is the result of any supernatural cause religion and reason alike disprove. The laws of nature are not suspended in honor of any particular race, however ancient or noble the source from which it springs."

"I should say not, sir," observed the officer musingly. "There is something in all this which has piqued my curiosity, as well as professional pride. You said something just now about your predecessor having made some singular discoveries in the church. Did he leave any family?"

"A son and daughter."

"What became of them?"

"With respect to the son, I cannot answer you. The daughter, it was reported, fell a victim to the seductive arts of the grandfather of Sir Harry and Walter Herbert. On his death, she and her child were driven from the manor-house by his indignant widow, and perished in the snow-storm."

"The child too?" demanded the officer.

"No—at least the body was never found."

Mr. Field closed his note-book with a sudden snap which made the worthy rector start.

"I see," he said, "you give the affair up as hopeless."

"On the contrary, I never felt more certain of success than at this moment," answered the detective. "I shall remain one day longer at Crowhall, and then start for London to consult with Mr. Elton."

"Bless me!" exclaimed the rector, "is it possible that you have discovered anything from what I have said?"

"Yes."

"What?"

"That which if you had studied mankind as closely as you have your books you must have suspected years since. Crime has been committed almost in open day, and yet its perpetrators have passed not only unpunished but unsuspected. I have the clue," added the speaker, "and can almost answer for the result."

Before quitting Crowhall, the detective had a long and private conversation with his agent, Mr. Bender, to whom he gave fresh instructions, not forgetting a retaining fee.

(To be continued.)

PROFITS OF RECENT AUTHORSHIP.—The late Mr. Tegg, the publisher in Cheapside, gave the following list of remunerative payments to distinguished authors in his time; and he is believed to have taken considerable pains to verify the items: Fragments of History, by Charles Fox, sold by Lord Holland, for 5,000 guineas. Fragments of History, by Sir James Mackintosh, £500. Lingard's History of England, £4,688. Sir Walter Scott's Bonaparte was sold, with the printed books, for £18,000; the net receipts of copyright on the first two editions only must have been £10,000. Life of Wilberforce, by his sons, 4,000 guineas. Life of Byron, by Moore, £4,000. Life of Sheridan, by Moore, £2,000. Life of Hannah Moore, £2,000. Life of Cowper, by Southey, £1,000. Life and Times of George IV., by Lady C. Bury, £1,000. Byron's Works, £20,000. Lord of the Isles, half share, £1,500. Lalla Rookh, by Moore, £3,000. Rejected Addresses, by Smith, £1,000. Crabbe's Works, republication of, by Mr. Murray, £3,000. Wordsworth's Works, republication of, by Mr. Moxon, £1,050. Bulwer's Rensai, £1,600. Marryat's Novels, £500 to £1,500 each. Trollope's Factory Boy, £1,800. Hannah More derived £30,000 per annum for her copyrights, during the latter years of her life. Rundell's Domestic Cookery, £200. Nicholas Nickleby, £3,000. Eustace's Classical Tour, £2,100. Sir Robert Inglis obtained for the beautiful and interesting widow of Bishop Heber, by the sale of his Journal, £5,000.—Cyclopedia of Literary and Scientific Anecdotes.

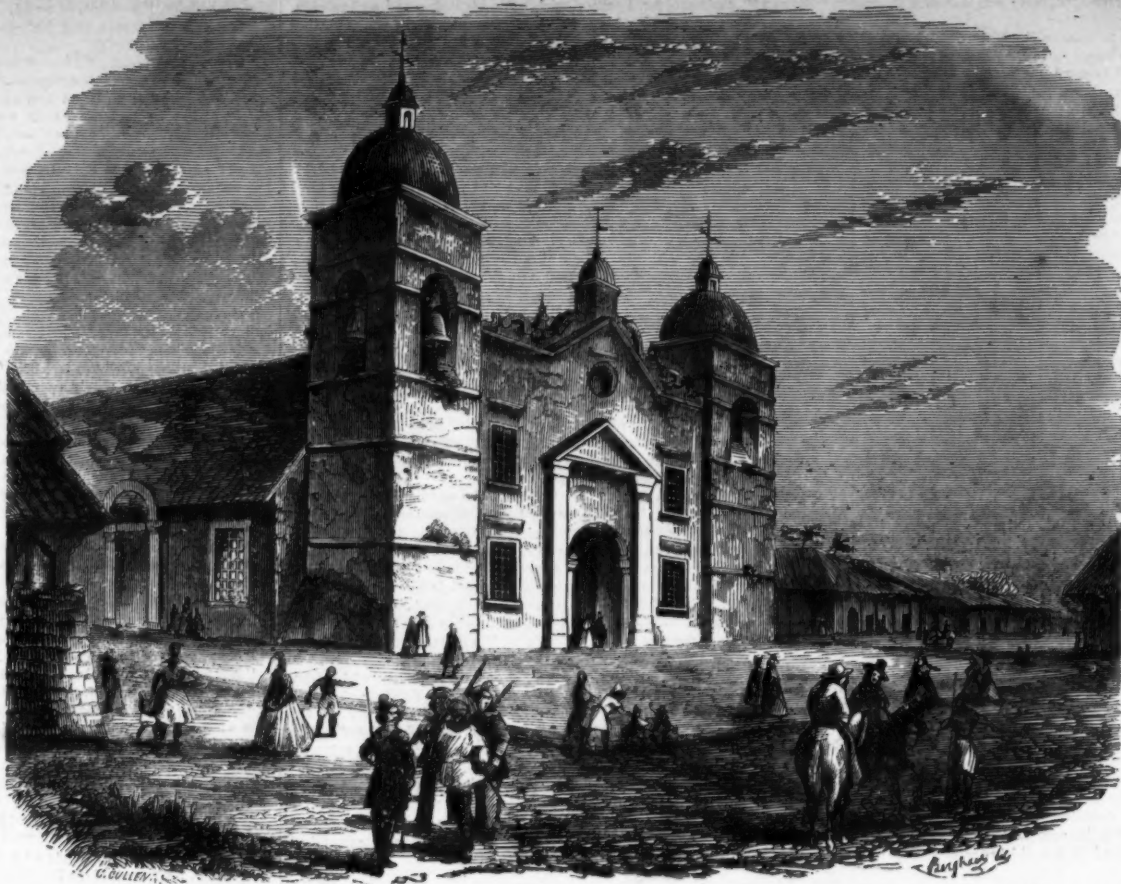


# GRAND CATHEDRAL, MAIN PLAZA, CITY OF GRENADA, NICARAGUA.

THE old Spanish architecture of Mexico and Central America has the universal characteristic of great strength and durability, and in these respects contrasts strangely with the weak and temporary looking structures which are now erected by the degenerate sons of noble sires. The masonry of the old Spanish conquerors must have been constructed, so far as mortar is concerned, on a principle now entirely lost, for in many ruins we have examined the cement was equally hard with the stones themselves; and we have noticed instances where the solid wall has cracked and fallen apart, the mortar retaining its consistency. The fine church situated on the main plaza of the city of Grenada, Nicaragua, is characteristic of the prevailing style of all Spanish architecture on this continent, and strikes the American at first sight from its novelty and massiveness. It was in this church that General Walker was inaugurated President of Nicaragua, the ceremonies attending which we gave some time since in our pages. Stevens has made one of the most interesting volumes in the world of his Central American antiquities; a volume is yet to be written of equal interest on the relics of the old Spanish cavaliers, the conquerors of the country from the original inhabitants.

## THE JEWS' WALK AT ODESSA.

It is a study with most civilized nations to have some green spot set aside for promenades, so that the denizen of the dusty town and crowded city may have a slight chance to occasionally breathe the fresh air. Efforts are made by settlers of new countries to render their abodes comfortable as soon as possible, and to build roads to enter into friendly communication with surrounding towns and hamlets. But not so with the Russian, who seems to have no desire to connect himself with his fellow-man. He only troubles himself in the first instance about the spot on which he has settled; it is a matter of indifference to him how other persons, whose absence he does not care for, can reach him, or whether they may desire to enter into friendly relations with him. This indifference towards strangers, the Russ has not even toned down in a town like Odessa, which has had such a rapid growth in the short space of three-quarters of a century, that it now contains nearly 100,000 inhabitants. It can scarcely be credited that a town, which is entirely dependent on the interior provinces, and has grown rich through their produce, has done nothing at all to facilitate the mode of communication for the poorer inhabitants of New Russia and Bessarabia. The streets of Odessa are only macadamized, but not paved; and even this roadway ceases after the barrier is once passed. As long as it is good weather and the ground is dry, all goes well, for it is quick traveling on the illimitable steppe; but woe to the traveller who is compelled to proceed into the interior of the country during a rainy season. Bottomless roads delay him for days. Odessa can only boast of one public walk, and this is situated in the best part of the town and near to the harbor. Every Saturday this walk is crowded by the Israelitish inhabitants, who constitute a large proportion of the entire population, and who, with their families, pass the greater portion of the day under the cool shade of the chestnut and lime trees, with which the walk is freely planted. For these numerous Jews there are but three synagogues in Odessa, and these are very unpretending looking buildings. Like the Protestant places of worship, they more resemble private dwellings than temples of religion.



GRAND CATHEDRAL, ON THE MAIN PLAZA, CITY OF GRENADA, NICARAGUA.

**SAM PATCH RIVALRY.—DARING EXPLOIT.**—Three young men of this city, Messrs. Rogers, Tilden, and Cushing, having more pluck than prudence, performed a feat last Saturday afternoon that it would not be safe to repeat. They had been exercising a row-boat in the Merrimack, above the falls, and concluded to wind up the enjoyment of the occasion by a grand "splurge." The waters of the river were pouring furiously over the dam. Here was a first-rate chance to immortalize themselves and get their skulls broken, so they turned the boat's prow to the falls and "went in" for luck. The swift current swept them down the river—over the falls they dashed—and the boat, filling in the descent, was whirled under the bridge and capsized. Rogers and Tilden came up and straddled her, but Mr. Cushing, not being an expert swimmer, remained for some time under the boat, and it was with great difficulty that he boarded her. However, they all made the shore in safety; but it is an experiment that will not bear repeating. The last seen of the adventurers they were "putting it" down Pawtucket street in a sorry plight, bootless, hatless, wet to the skin, one hand rubbing open their eyes, and the other hanging on to matters and things in general.—*Lowell Vox Populi.*

**DR. TREADWELL'S LEGACY TO HARVARD COLLEGE.**—We are told that this legacy (\$200,000) is encumbered with conditions which render its acceptance by the college doubtful. The person who shall hold the professorship is to be compelled to deliver sixty lectures a year, half an hour in length, without notes, and to pursue no other occupation. He is not to lecture at the Lowell Institute, and if he attends the lecture there, must not take his seat upon the platform, but always be among the audience. At his examination, everybody, wise and ignorant alike, is permitted to attend and put questions. If the conditions are not complied with, the bequest goes to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

were suffered to go to waste. Previous to the ripening season last year, Messrs. Drow and French of this city, who are largely engaged in the fruit trade, sent out Mr. Joseph T. French, who perambulated the interior of the island, inducing the people to gather the berries, and offering them a liberal price. The result was, a moderate quantity were saved, and the advantage of saving all was proved, even to Long Island farmers, who are rather slow to see their own interest. This year they took the same course, and the result has been that this city has paid the farmers of Long Island for the blackberry crop of this season not less than five thousand dollars. Three commission houses, Messrs. Cohen, Drew & French, and T. & W. Ryer, sold three thousand bushels. The prices paid the pickers averaged about 64 cents a quart, and some have picked more from their land at that price than it would sell for per acre.

**THE COAL TRADE.**—The anthracite coal trade is tolerably active, and shows in the aggregate, by the three principal lines, 110,514 tons for the week. The Schuylkill Navigation Company, for the week ending on Thursday, brought down 30,322 tons, and for the season to the same date 612,000 tons to the same date last year. The Reading Railroad brought down for the week ending on Thursday 51,727 tons, and for the year 1,333,244 tons, against 1,470,324 tons to the same date last year. It will be seen that the supply from the Schuylkill region is 146,202 tons short of the amount sent to market last year to corresponding date. The canal shipments on the Lehigh Navigation, for the week ending on Saturday last, were reduced by a partial suspension in the landing of boats, from the occurrence of high water. They amounted to only 28,466 tons, and for the season to 620,358 tons, against 683,033 tons to same time last year. On the Lehigh Valley Railroad, coal transportation was, for the week, 4,351 tons; for the year, 80,134 tons. Vessels continue scarce, and the trade, in consequence, without much animation.

**SHOCKING CASE OF SUICIDE BY A WEALTHY LADY.**—On Sunday morning, August 17th, a lady about sixty-six years of age, named Miss Mary Fisher, residing at No. 202 Arch street, Philadelphia, committed suicide, under the most painful circumstances. The deceased was quite wealthy and owned the house in which she lived, but was crippled from a disease of twenty years' standing that had settled in her hip, making the use of a crutch necessary. She had become habituated to the use of opium, which had affected her mind, and it is supposed had committed the rash act while suffering from an attack of temporary insanity. The female domestic who lived in the house visited her room at six o'clock in the morning, when she appeared as well as usual. The room door was locked when breakfast was ready, and at dinner time the servant being unable to arouse her mistress became alarmed, and gave information to Ely K. Price, who lives opposite. That gentleman, with others, forced open the door of the unhappy woman's apartment, when a terrible spectacle was discovered. Her throat was awfully hacked and gashed. The deceased had apparently first made a gash on the right side of her neck with a penknife, and subsequently made use of a pair of scissors, with which she severed the windpipe. An inquest was held by Coroner Delavau, and a verdict rendered of suicide while laboring under a temporary aberration of mind. The act had apparently been premeditated, as she left a note stating that she had made her will, and referring to the pain she had endured for twenty years.

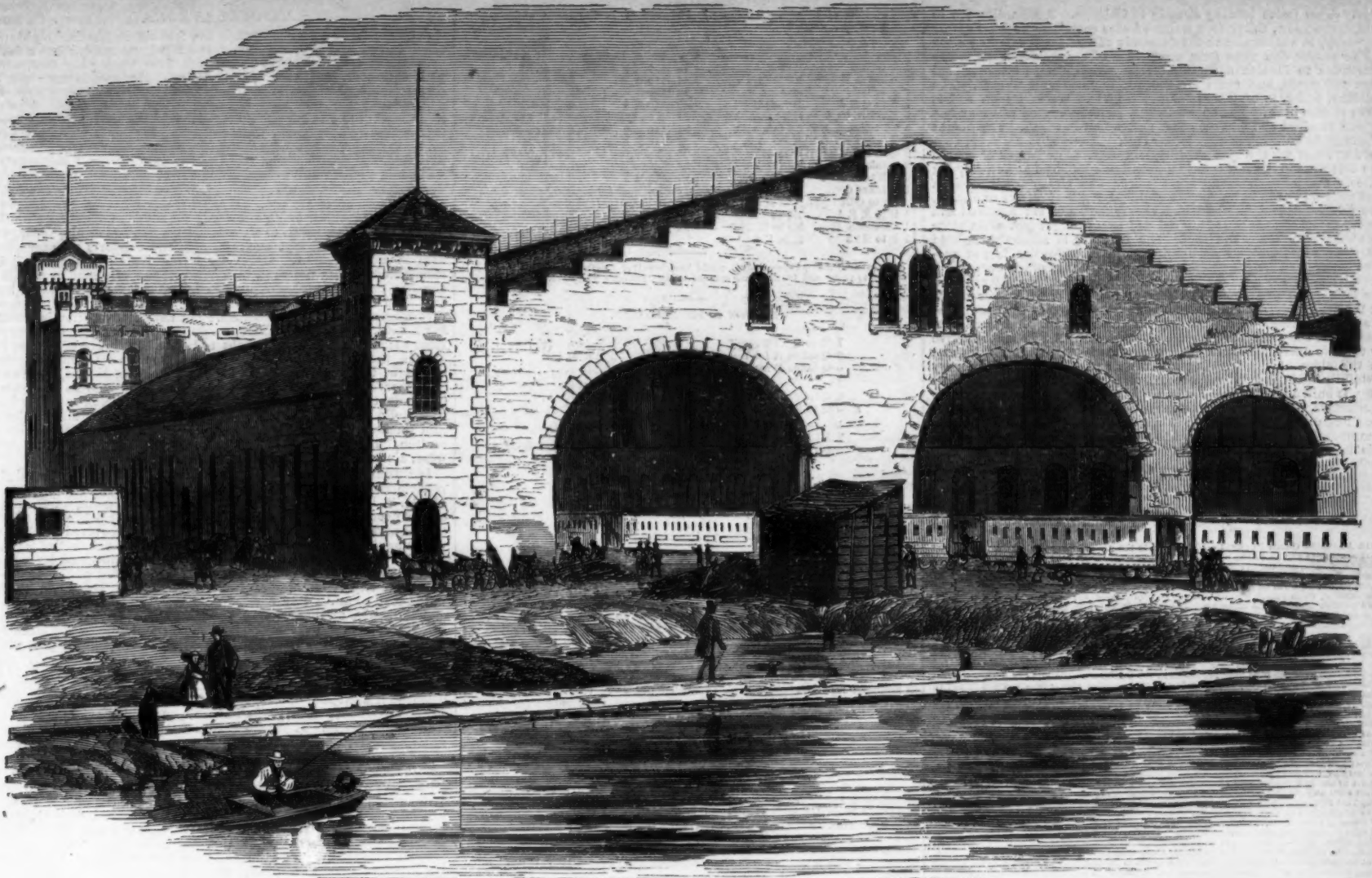
## THE BLACKBERRY CROP OF LONG ISLAND.

—Until last year, nearly the whole of the blackberries grown upon Long Island



THE JEWS' WALK, CITY OF ODESSA, RUSSIA.





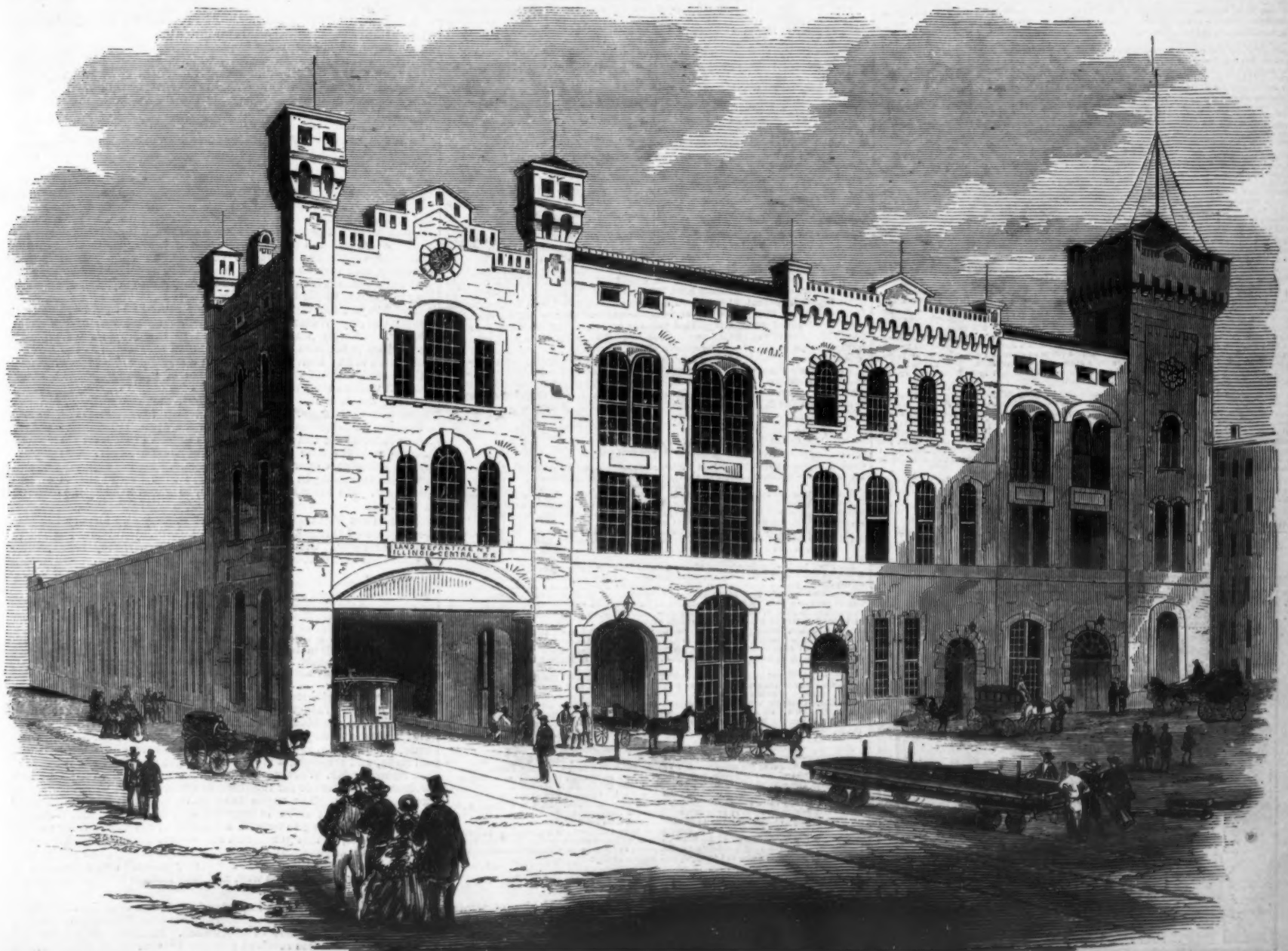
SOUTH FRONT OF THE GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION, JUST COMPLETED AT CHICAGO, ILL.

**GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.**

Among the imposing and useful specimens of architecture erected in this country, none attract more attention than our magnificent railway stations—magnificent frequently in point of architectural beauty, but still more so, when considered in respect to the useful, we may say beneficent purposes. The railway and passenger sta-

tion of the Illinois Central and Michigan Central Companies at Chicago, is one of the finest in the country, and attracts universal attention. The demand of this remarkable city for such a structure can easily be comprehended by looking at the map; for the city, by its peculiarly favorable location, has communication by means of the chain of lakes with the Atlantic cities. The Illinois and Michigan canal affords an easy access to the Mississippi Valley and to the

coal mines of central Illinois, while the Galena and Chicago Railroad penetrates to the mineral regions of Wisconsin and Iowa. The Michigan Central and the Michigan Southern Railroad open a direct steam communication with New York city. The Illinois Central connects with the Mobile Railroad, the Illinois and Wisconsin, the Chicago and Rock Island, the Chicago and Milwaukee, &c., making over fourteen trunk and thirty-four extension lines of railway of



NORTH FRONT OF THE GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION, JUST COMPLETED AT CHICAGO, ILL.



nearly 8,000 miles leading directly to Chicago. 2,000 miles are in actual operation, thirty-four trains of cars entering and leaving the city daily, to accommodate the demands of travel and commerce.

The reader can thus form some idea of the immense structure demanded to furnish a shelter for travellers, depositories for baggage and goods, and room for the continuous trains of cars. The building, which is of Illinois stone, fronts in Water street, and is three stories high. The entire length is five hundred and four feet by one hundred and sixty-six feet and a half in width. The height of the main building is eighty-four feet. The roof is an arch, supporting itself with a rise of thirty-six feet. The length of boards one foot wide in the roof is one thousand one hundred and twenty-six miles. Thirteen thousand six hundred and eighty-five pounds of iron rods was used in its construction. Length of rafters or chains, five thousand two hundred and eighty feet, and six hundred and eighty-two thousand four hundred and twenty-eight feet of tin plate was used in covering the roof. The building is admirably lighted with gas, two thousand six hundred and eighty-seven feet of gas-pipe being used for the arrangement. The ticket office occupies a conspicuous place near the main entrance, in close proximity to both the ladies' and gentlemen's waiting-rooms, and directly over it will be the telegraph office of the companies, that governs the running of the trains. Eight tracks are laid in the building. All trains arrive by the two outside tracks. The platforms between the tracks and on the sides of the building are wide and commodious. A very tastefully arranged baggage-room, one hundred and twenty feet long, is built on one of the platforms, with offices and rooms above for conductors, baggage-men, breakmen, &c. Nothing in fact has been neglected that could add to the comfort of passengers, the accommodation of the trains, and the disposal of the freights, making this immense station one of the most complete in the Union, and probably unsurpassed in the world.

## CHESS.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**MORE AMERICAN CHESS PLAYERS.**—We present to our readers two names not yet familiar to our American chess literature, but which we hope to render more so by this paragraph, and the invitation herein extended to them to contribute to our columns for the benefit of their chess conferrers. The first is Mr. Paul Morphy, of New Orleans, who won two games and drew the third in an encounter with the celebrated Hungarian, Lowenthal, when young Morphy was only thirteen years of age! The challenge of the latter we publish below. The other player is Mr. R. R. Calthrop, formerly of Bath, England, but for the past two years a resident of this country, and now a teacher in Bridgeport, Connecticut. Of this gentleman, Staunton thus writes in his "Sketches of our Provincial Clubs, and their Chief Notabilities," published at pp. 61, vol. I. (new series, 1855) of the London Chess Player's Chronicle: "In the second Cambridge club—the Trinity club, open only to members of Trinity College, Cambridge, we shall name but one player—Mr. R. R. Calthrop. This gentleman is, without exception, the most brilliant and original amateur who has ever yet arisen in the provinces. His style is modelled upon the games of Mr. Cochrane, and he is the only provincial player who has not failed in catching inspiration of the great master he so fervently admired. Like his illustrious prototype, he is most successful in his attacks in the Scotch Gambit, and in a marked manner in that form of opening to which Mr. Cochrane has lately invented a defence. Nor can we assign too high a degree of praise to his manner of conducting the attack in the Evans Gambit, as we hear from those who have sustained the defence against him, that his games at this opening are models of play for brilliancy of imagination, and for the admirable dexterity with which the assault is maintained, and for every move being exactly in its right place. Mr. Calthrop is also a very skilful player of the pawns, but, as may be supposed from the description which we have given of him, he owes much more to his own genius than to study. His main defect is want of soundness, but he is kept from any glaring inaccuracy by his depth, which is considerable. We are sorry to say that this gentleman's impetuosity has prevented much towards the publication of that article, which he has recently written. One of them, Mr. W. L. Wayte, it will indeed be difficult to replace, as he has for some time been the soul of Cambridge chess. Mr. Calthrop, we regret to hear, has left our chess circles, probably for ever; he having set out on a permanent mission to America. Cambridge has thus lost, simultaneously, learning and genius; and the townsmen of Oxford have to regret the departure of Mr. Forsyth, whose accuracy and soundness were well qualified to oppose the more fiery and impulsive style of the University amateurs." In illustration of this paragraph we give a brilliant game played by Mr. C., that our readers may judge for themselves. One of our best players, who has recently visited Connecticut, reports that Mr. C. styles himself the best player in the United States. "That would be scanned." At any rate, he can have a friendly bout with several of our strong players when next he visits the city. He was in Hokeness this summer with a number of his pupils, (about fourteen and fifteen years of age) and played a successful match at cricket with the second eleven of the New York club.

**CHESS CHALLENGE EXTRAORDINARY.**—Mr. Ernest Morphy, of Moscow, Claremont County, Ohio, a player in England, is respectfully informed that it is hardly fair to one who is another country, to publish a private letter to a friend in this city, stating that he is desirous to get up a match with the best player in the country, at New Orleans, between his nephew, Paul Morphy, (as he writes, incontestably the superior of himself or M. Rousseau, and who now holds the sceptre of chess in New Orleans), and Mr. Stanley or Mr. Marache (and we presume any other player in the country) for \$200 a side—\$100 to go to the loser (if Paul win) to pay the expenses of the journey to New Orleans. Mr. James McConnell, attorney at law, N. O., or Paul Morphy himself, may be written to in regard to it. The proposition emanates from Mr. Ernest Morphy, who subscribes \$50 towards the purse.

**F. QUINN, Esq.**—What has come between the wind and your nobility? So far from wishing to "create a feeling of dislike towards the *Illustrated*," we have often said it, directly and indirectly, by contributions and otherwise. When Mr. Marache signified to us his intention of leaving your paper, he asked us if he knew of any one to supply his place. At the moment we could not think of any person in the whole city competent to fill the void made by Mr. Marache's withdrawal, and so told him. The very next night we met our friend, Mr. Morphy, at the club, and advised him to mean to leave the *Saturday Courier's* chess column and take hold of the *Illustrated's*, giving cogent and satisfactory reasons for the change. "Acting upon which hint he spoke," and is now duly installed where the cause of chess and industry and pains-taking talent will benefit himself, your paper, and the cause of chess. Seek other ground for complaint against us, for we are determined to have no quarrel with any paper or individual engaged in popularizing our noble game.

**HOWARD STAUNTON, Esq.**, the chess editor of the *Illustrated London News*, (and the first player in England), is respectfully informed that it is hardly fair to one who is another country, to publish a game won of him by Dr. Raphael of this city, to the exclusion of one won by Mr. M. of the Doctor, when they both appeared in our paper at the same time. The Doctor is a very fine player, it is true, but hardly the equal of Mr. Staunton. We doubt whether any man in this country (unless it be young Paul Morphy) would be willing to make a match with the chess magnate of Philadelphia. We have repeatedly offered to "back" him against any member of the New York club, but never could get any takers. The games by correspondence show something of his force.

**U. I. Chicago.**—Your "boob" problem has had a critical re-examination, by yourself, and other fully competent to judge. They endorse our opinion, that it is too easy of solution, that it is crowded and unnatural in position, and that it is peculiarly awkward in construction. If this doesn't satisfy you, we will (if you request it) publish it that our readers may judge between us.

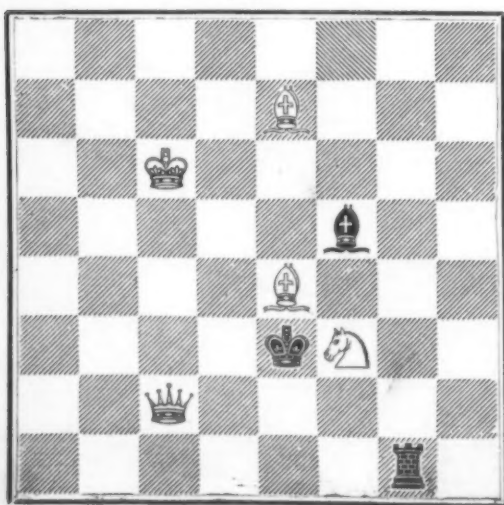
**MR. ROBERTSON'S CHESS CABINET.**—This is the name given by the maker, Mr. Stansbury Hoxie, an artist of this city, to a contrivance for noting games in any stage of progress, and especially for going back to the point in a game where several variations occur. It consists of a miniature cabinet, with a sliding front, containing six or eight shelves with very small chess-boards having holes in each square, for pegging the men. In fact, it is a sort of pegged and portable board, very convenient, and one who has seen it will be short memories. It may be seen at the St. Denis Hotel, by inquiring of Mr. Julien. The same gentleman informs us that he has an intention of opening a room at some convenient place up-town, where he will teach chess to beginners for a moderate compensation. The idea is a good one, as chess "by book" is tedious to most people, but becomes instantaneously attractive by oral instruction and practical illustration.

**REVOLUTIONARY CHESS ANECDOTE.**—At the recent meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society, at Newark, N. J., Gov. Price, in response to a toast, made a speech, in which he related the following anecdote: On the day preceding the night on which Gen. Washington had determined to cross the Delaware and attack the British at Trenton, an Englishman in the neighborhood dispatched his son with a note to Gen. Rahl, to warn him of the approaching danger. The General being deeply absorbed in the game of chess when the note was presented, without withdrawing his attention from the game, thoughtlessly put the note in his vest pocket. After the battle the next day, when Gen. Rahl was brought in mortally wounded, the note was found unread in his pocket.

**"NELLIE."**—"J. A. F., Salem," and "William Prince," Flushing, will have attention next week. Why don't Messrs. Julien and Cook write us about that two-solution matter, referred to by W. T. J., of Augusta?

**PROBLEM XXXVIII.**—By S. LOYD.—White to play and mate in four moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

**GAME XXXVIII.**—(SCOTCH GAMBIT.) Between S. R. CALTHROP, and another strong player.

WHITE. Mr. S. R. C.	BLACK. Mr. —	WHITE. Mr. S. R. C.	BLACK. Mr. —
1 P to K4	P to K4	16 P to K B4	B to K Kt 5
2 Kt to K B3	Kt to Q B3	17 P to K B5	Kt to K B
3 P to Q4	P takes B	18 P to K R4 (ch)	K to Q2
4 B to Q B4	B to Q B4	19 P to K5	Q R to K
5 K Kt to Kt5	Q Kt to K4	20 Kt to Q B4	B to K7
6 Kt takes K B P	Kt takes Kt	21 P to K6 (ch)	K to Q B2
7 B takes Kt (ch)	K takes B	22 B to K Kt 3 (ch)	K to Q
8 Q to K R5 (ch)	K to B	23 Kt to Q6	R to K2 (a)
9 Q takes B (ch)	P to Q3	24 K R to K	B to K Kt 5
10 Q B to K Kt 5	P takes Q	25 B to R4	P to K Kt 3
11 B takes Q	P to Q B3	26 B takes R (ch)	K takes B
12 Kt to Q2	B to K3	27 Kt to Q B8 (ch)	K to K
13 B to K R4	Kt to K2	28 P to K7	Kt to Q2
14 Castles K R	Kt to K Kt 3	29 Kt mates	
15 B to Kt3	K to K2		

NOTE (a) Had bishop taken rook, it would have resulted disastrously for black. This is really a game, and justifies the opinion of Mr. Calthrop's play, which we have given above.

## SOLUTION TO PROBLEM XXXVII.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1 R to Q Kt 2	1 R to Q2 (ch)
2 Q takes R (ch)	2 B to Q4
3 Q takes B mate	
1	1 R takes Kt
2 Q takes R	2 K to B6
3 Q to K5 mate	
1	1 P takes Q
2 Kt to K B5 (ch)	2 K to B6
3 Kt to R4 mate.	

SOLUTION TO ENIGMA BY NELLIE M. C.		
1 P to Q4 (ch)	2 Kt to Q B3	3 P to K B4
P takes P.	Moves	Mate.

## FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY, August 21.

The past week has been a very active one in the stock market. The transactions in all the leading railroad securities have been unusually large, but prices current do not show any improvement on those ruling at the close of the week previous. The money market has not been at all favorable for speculation in stocks for a rise. The demand for money has been active, and the supply liberal, but the indications of a stringency are daily becoming stronger, and we have no doubt at no distant day all the horrors of a tight money market will be upon us. The month of August is usually an easy time in financial matters. The bank expansion generally reaches its maximum about the second or third week in the month, and the demand for the fall business hardly commences until well into September. We may, therefore, look for a more active demand, with comparatively a more limited supply, about the first week in that month. At that time the bank contraction will, without doubt, commence, and the specie reserve show a smaller aggregate than we have yet seen reported this year. The steady expansion in bank discounts during the past three months has created an impression in the public mind, or rather in a portion of it, that it is likely to continue, that it has become permanent, that there can be no retrograde step, that the present movement can easily be sustained, and that the most that can be apprehended is a pause in the inflation. All those who entertain such anticipations are doomed to serious disappointment. The banks cannot, by any possibility, avoid or prevent a contraction in discounts. A decrease in deposits and in specie is inevitable, and with a reduction in these departments a contraction of loans must follow.

The course of the money market, during the past week, has been to stiffen rates of discount outside of bank, an increased offering of mercantile paper, mainly by the dry goods importers and sugar holders, at bank; easier terms for foreign exchange, particularly sterling, and a marked decline in the export movement of gold. We quote discounts, strictly prime mercantile bills, 60 days to 4 months,  $\frac{7}{8}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  cent; over 4 months, 9 cent; fair or second grade paper, 9 to 11 cent, according to date; railway acceptances, of the leading trunk lines, 10 cent; the Illinois Central, 18 months scrip, being the principal description offered at present. The active business at the Custom House caused the importers to lean pretty heavily on their banks, and also tended to increase the supply of paper with the discount brokers. The speculation in sugars, the dullness of the summer demand, at the greatly enhanced prices, and the disposition of the regular grocery trade to resist the views of the large holders, also increase the offerings at bank, and are said to cause the extension or renewal of bills from New Orleans and the West India Islands. These, assuming a regular business shape, and being accepted by first-class houses here, are made to command money to carry out the speculation. The business in call loans worked easy to the stock and domestic exchange brokers, at 7 cent. The amount done in this way has been much exaggerated of late.

The comparison of the Bank Statement with that of the previous week is as follows:

	Loans & Dis.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Aug. 9.....	\$112,192,322	\$13,270,603	\$8,676,759	\$93,320,370
Aug. 16.....	111,406,756	12,806,672	8,584,499	92,013,209

Decrease.....\$785,566      \$463,931      \$93,260      \$1,207,141  
The Baltic brings no important financial intelligence. Consols were firm at 96  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 96  $\frac{3}{4}$ , until Tuesday, August 5th, when they declined  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. under an increased demand for money and unfavorable reports from the Paris Bourse. Money was in active demand in London at  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  on best bills, and 4 to 5 per cent. on the Stock Exchange. The prospects of the harvests were very favorable, and breadstuffs consequently lower. In cotton there was no important change.

The foreign trade returns at this port for the past week show an unexpected increase in the aggregate entries of foreign merchandise, chiefly in dry goods—woolens being the heaviest, and silks quite large—amounting in all to \$6,974,911. The entries the corresponding week last year were \$3,737,783. The same week in 1854, \$4,982,903. The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods during the week are \$1,491,837, against \$1,278,570. The direct export of specie was only \$234,763, including the gold and silver by the Atlantic, for Liverpool, \$193,763. There was also exported from Boston, by the Cunard steamer, \$503,000, of which \$403,000 was sent over by express from this city. The Cunard steamer from that port the corresponding week last year had \$386,000. The direct export was but \$22,500. The balances in gold, coin and bullion to the credit of all accounts in the Government Sub-Treasury Office in this city, amount to \$13,821,755, against \$12,871,491 the previous week.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Ohio advertise for proposals for a loan of \$2,400,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent., payable semi-annually in New York, reimbursable at the pleasure of the State after 1886. The money is needed on the 31st December, 1856. A deposit of 10 per cent. is required.

## THE MARKETS.

THURSDAY, August 21.—Cotton.—The Baltic's news has not had the slightest effect upon the market, which continues very dull and nominal. We quote as formerly:

Ordinary Uplands 9  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, do. Florida 9  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, do. Mobil. 4  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, do. N. O. and Texas 9  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Middling Uplands 11  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, do. Florida 11  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, do. Mobil. 11  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, do. N. O. and Texas 11  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Middling Fair Uplands 12  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, do. Florida 12  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, do. Mobil. 12  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, do. N. O. and Texas 12  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Fair Uplands 13  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, do. Florida 13  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, do. Mobil. 13  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, do. N. O. and Texas 13  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Coffee.—The auction sales of Rio and Java announced for this week, for the moment checked any demand from the trade of importance. Prices retain their steadiness; sales of Rio skimmings at 9  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 9  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢, and Laguayra at 11  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. The stock of Rio is about 70,000 bags.

Flour and Meal.—The inquiry for Western Canal Flour is quite moderate, and under the favorable news from Europe by the Baltic prices of the low grades are 10 to 15¢ lower, but owing to the limited arrivals most holders decline to submit to the abatement, and the transactions reach \$5 to \$6 for common to good State, \$6 to \$6  $\frac{1}{2}$  for superfine Indiana and Upper Lake, \$6  $\frac{1}{2}$  to \$6  $\frac{3}{4}$  for common to good Ohio, \$6  $\frac{3}{4}$  to \$6  $\frac{1}{2}$  for common to fair extra Ohio, \$6  $\frac{1}{2}$  to \$7 for fair to very good extra Ohio, \$6  $\frac{1}{2}$  to \$6  $\frac{3}{4}$  for St. Louis, and \$6  $\frac{3}{4}$  to \$7 for extra Genesee. Canadian Flour is lower and is quiet; sales at \$6  $\frac{1}{2}$  to \$7 for extra brands. Southern Flour is unsettled, and is much lower; the supply is large of common brands; sales at \$4  $\frac{1}{2}$  to \$5 for mixed to good standard brands Baltimore, Alexandria, &c., \$7  $\frac{1}{2}$  to \$8 for favorite, fancy and extra brands. Rye Flour is inactive, and is heavy at \$3 to \$4 for fine and superfine. Corn Meal is in limited demand at \$3 to \$4 for Jersey.

Grain.—The Wheat market is much lower, and very unsettled; the demand is moderate for export; the arrivals are not large; sales of Mixed (old and new) White Southern at \$1  $\frac{1}{2}$  to \$1  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; retail sales of fair Red at \$1  $\frac{1}{2}$  to \$1  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and White at \$1  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Rye is firm at \$6 to \$6  $\frac{1}{2}$  for State. Oats are better, and are heavy, with a large sale; sales at \$4 to \$4  $\frac{1}{2}$  for State and Western, and \$4  $\frac{1}{2}$  to \$5 for Southern. Corn is rather lower, with liberal offerings; sales at \$1 to \$1  $\frac{1}{2}$  for Union, \$6 to \$6  $\frac{1}{2}$  for Western Mixed, \$5 to \$5  $\frac{1}{2}$  for Southern and Northern Yellow, and 70 to 75¢ for Southern White; included in the sales are 30,000 bush. Western Mixed, deliverable the first 15 days in October.

Molasses continues dull, but steady; sales of Cuba Muscovado at 45¢.

Provisions.—Our Pork market is heavy, especially for Messrs. Prime is firm, but quiet; the arrivals are moderate; the sales are at \$19 to \$20 for Messrs. in lots, and \$18 for Prime. Beef is in limited demand, and is heavy, with a large sale; sales at \$6 to \$7 for Prime, \$5 to \$6 for Country Mess, \$4 to \$5 for extra, and \$3 to \$4 for extra. Prime Mess is inactive at \$14 to \$15. Beef Hams are out of market. Bacon is dull at 11  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 11  $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. Cuts are heavy; sales at 9  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for Shoulders, and 9  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for Hams. Lard is a shade better, and in fair demand; sales at 15 to 16  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. Butter is unchanged; the demand is fair; sales of Ohio at 14 to 15¢, and State at 16 to 20¢. Cheese is in good request at 8 to 9¢.

Wool is dull and heavy; only a few small sales have transpired at 4 to 4  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, as to quality. Sugars continue heavy and dull. What little is selling shows a decline from the highest point of 10¢, though very few holders are disposed to concede anything, and are not offering their stocks; sales of Cuba at 8 to 8  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and Melado at 5  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

IMMIGRATION.—The commissioners have published a statement of the destination of the emigrants who arrived at this port during the eleven months ending July 30, 1856. Within the period mentioned 105,707 emigrants arrived, bringing with them \$5,398,369. Of the whole number 3,256 were booked for the slave States, and the remainder for the free States.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**AN AMAZON.**—Phoebe Brown is five feet six inches in height; is about thirty, well proportioned, round faced and ruddy; has a dark penetrating eye, which, the moment it fixes upon your face, sees your character, and that with precision. Her step is more manly than man's, and can cover forty miles a day. Her common dress is a man's hat, coat, with a spencer over it, and men's shoes. She is unmarried. She can lift one hundred weight in each hand, and carry fourteen score; can sew, knit and spin, but hates them all, and every accompaniment of the female character, that of modesty excepted. A gentleman at Bath had recently treated her rudely. "She had a good mind to knock him down." She assured me "she never knew what fear was." She gives no affront, but offers to fight any man who gives her one. If she has never fought, perhaps it is owing to the insult being a coward; for the man of courage would disdain to offer an insult to a woman. Phoebe has strong sense, an excellent judgment, says smart things, and supports an easy freedom in all companies. Her voice is more than masculine—it is deep-toned. With the wind in her favor, she can send it a mile; she has neither beard nor prominence of breast; she undertakes any kind of manual labor, as holding a plough, driving a team, thatching a barn, using a flail, &c.; but her chief vocation is breaking horses, for which she charges a guinea a week each. She always rides without a saddle, is thought to be the best judge of a horse or cow in the county, and is frequently employed to purchase for others at the neighboring fairs. She is fond of Milton, Pope and Shakespeare; also of music; is self-taught, and performs on several instruments, as the flute, violin, and harpsichord, and supports the bass violin in Moloch church. She is a marksman, and carries a gun on her shoulder. She eats no beef or pork, and but little mutton. Her chief food is milk, which is also her drink, discarding wine, ale and spirits as unwholesome.—*English paper.*

**IS THERE A MERMAID?**—The Yarmouth Register says that their reliable Eastham correspondent states, that a week or two ago, as Mr. H. S. Dill and Mr. Benjamin Higgins were going off the flats on the flood tide in their large boats to catch blue fish, when about three-quarters of the way down the flats, they discovered a fish of a very singular appearance on the bottom, in about five feet of water. The fish started when they were about fifteen yards from it; when about fifty yards from them it protruded its head out of the water—to use the expression of Mr. Higgins, "he did not believe anything would look so much like a woman." It looked straight at them, and had scales on its face like the back of an alligator. The features of the face were made for beauty; but the cerebellum was what Fowler calls a Judas, Jr., firmness terribly developed, with the other qualities wanting. If there ever was a mermaid, they say they have seen one. It appeared to be about fifteen feet long, of a very whitish color, except the tail, which was nearly black. When it moved it went face downward, but turned over, (the side coming out of the water,) when it put its head out twice, and they had a perfect view of it; and no living person can convince them but that they have seen a mermaid.

**THE KANSAS PRISONERS.**—Judge McLean, of the Supreme Court, has written to the Cincinnati Gazette in regard to the application made to him for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Robinson and others, in confinement in Kansas, charged with treason. He states that as the indictment for treason charged the offence as within the constitution, and that the defendants were arrested under a warrant issued by the court on the indictment, he refused the writ, inasmuch as illegality, the only ground for release, did not appear on the face of the papers.

**ELOPEMENT AT SARATOGA.**—On Thursday, August 14th, while Mr. Morris was out in the harvest field, Mrs. Morris took \$290 and all her wardrobe, and started for parts unknown. As a storekeeper departed at about the same time, the inference is that they left together. As soon as Mr. Morris discovered the movement, he started in pursuit. On inquiry, he discovered that the parties had taken the road to Albany. He jumped on board the cars and went to Albany, too. On arriving in that city, he learned that "Mrs. Morris and friend" had gone to New York. Mr. Morris took the next train, and left for New York also. As he carries a revolver, it would be dangerous for that shopkeeper to meet him.—*Saratogian.*

**A YOUNG RUNAWAY MATCH.**—Two respectable families in New Orleans have recently been thrown into a high state of excitement in consequence of the sudden and mysterious disappearance of two rather juvenile members thereof, who, it appears, had concluded that they were quite old enough to get married. The gallant was a young gentleman who had seen his seventeenth summer, and the lady a miss of thirteen. They started off on their matrimonial tour and have not since been heard of, though anxious inquiries have been put in circulation concerning them.

**A REMARKABLE YOUTH DRESSED IN FEMALE ATTIRE.**—On Monday night, August 18, a young man about nineteen years of age, fashionably dressed in female attire, came down from Albany in one of the North River steamers. Having no home or friends in this city, the fortune-seeker strolled through the streets till daylight, and being grossly and repeatedly insulted by corner boys and rowdies, the stranger sailing under false colors put up into the Fifth Ward Station-house for protection. Hours afterward it got rumored about that the delicate and pretty female was of the opposite sex to what was professed. The wanderer then became an object of great curiosity, and various questions were asked by numerous policemen and others who felt interested. The captain took the young man late in the day to the Chief's office, where the Chief of Police, Sergeant Bowyer, and others in attendance could and would not believe that "Charley Waters," as he gave his name, was of the male gender. Charley was then escorted to the Mayor's Office, and showed up to his Honor, who was as much astonished as the shrewd detectives before him. Charley, with a smiling countenance, gracefully bowed himself from the presence of "Fernando the First," and left under escort of several foppish "stars." Charley expressed a strong desire to leave for Buffalo, but, having no funds, did not know how to manage. Chief Matzell, with his kindness of heart, offered to do something for Charley in the present dilemma. Officer Masterson, of the Chief's bureau, was deputed to escort Charley to the depot of the Erie Railroad, foot of Duane street. Charley received a free pass over the road to Buffalo. He is a cigarmaker, and has been travelling in disguise for some time past in search of employment. He has a sister in Buffalo, to whom he has gone to make a visit.

**INGENUOUS FRAUD.**—A very adroit robbery and forgery has just been detected through the caution of Messrs. Dennistoun, Wood & Co., of this city. On Friday, the 15th of August, they received the following letter, post-marked Saratoga, Aug. 13:

SARATOGA, Aug. 13, 1856.  
I hereby appoint Messrs. Dennistoun, Wood & Co. my attorneys to transact any business that may come up relative to the transfer and sale of my stock in the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.  
GEO. H. WALKER.

Messrs. DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.—Gentlemen: Please immediately on receipt of this sell by auction or private sale all my stock, the certificates of which I inclose for the most I will bring, and send me by express (deducting expenses) the proceeds in American gold, addressing a letter to me, care of Massasoit House, Springfield, Mass., but sending the gold by express to Springfield, with orders to be left until called for, and where I shall be on the day after to-morrow.  
Respectfully,  
GEO. H. WALKER.

This letter contained \$18,000 in the scrip mentioned, and the signature of Mr. Walker (who is an ex-Mayor of Milwaukee), was thought to be genuine by his friends here to whom it was shown. Not having any acquaintance with this gentleman, Messrs. Dennistoun, Wood & Co. telegraphed to him at Saratoga to know if it was all right, and receiving a reply in the negative, held on to the stock. On Saturday Mr. Walker came down here, and stated that he had written to Milwaukee for the stock in question, and was surprised at not receiving it. The rogue must have taken it out of the post office of Saratoga; and it is supposed that he obtained Mr. Walker's signature by offering to furnish a fac simile, cut in metal for stamping linen, &c., as this gentleman remembers having given his signature for that purpose. If this supposition is correct, the public may as well be on their guard, as the "stamp maker" had a book full of signatures obtained in this way, and may imitate them at his leisure in furtherance of his frauds.

**THE SILK TRADE.**—The imports of silks have risen in value since the year 1847 from less than \$12,000,000 to over \$24,000,000, and the customs from \$1,838,850 to \$6,129,583. In these nine years the total amount of duties received into the Treasury from manufactures of silks is \$51,893,877, while the total revenue from iron, manufactures of iron, and iron and steel, amounted to only \$50,139,942.









THE STORM GATHERING OVER DERNIER OR LAST ISLAND, GULF OF MEXICO, COAST OF LOUISIANA.

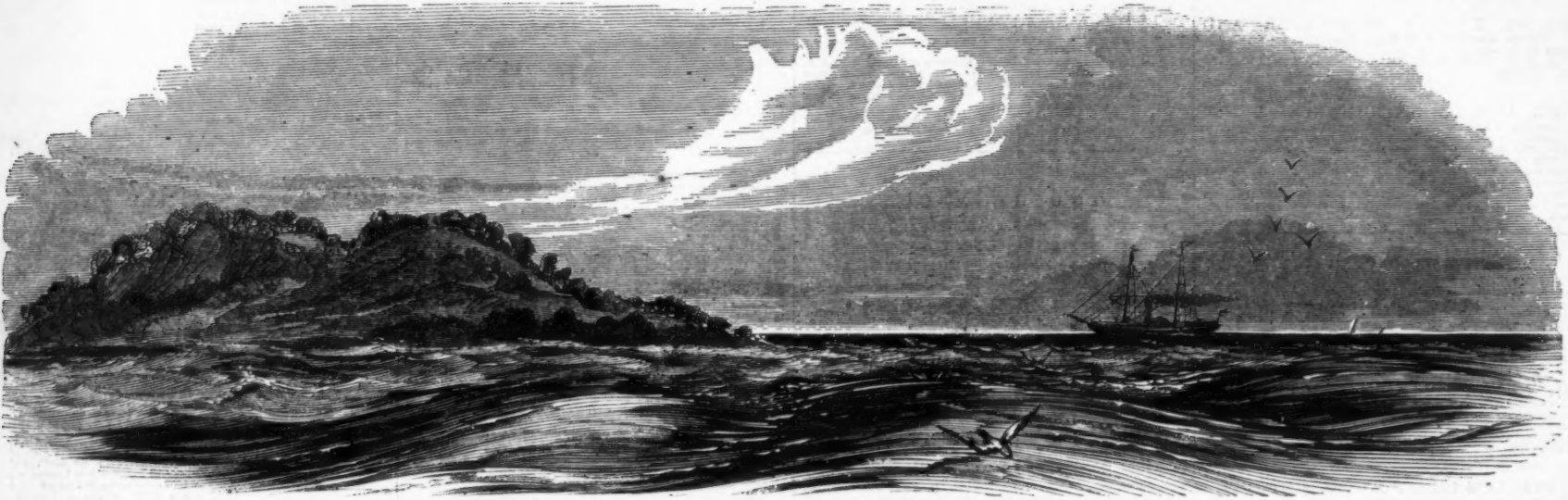
## GREAT STORM—DESTRUCTION OF LAST ISLAND.

ONE of the most interesting portions of Louisiana—and we might say of the whole country—is that part of the State which lies between the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico known as Attakapas and Opelousas. To reach this truly garden-spot of the thirty-one States, you leave New Orleans and ascend the Mississippi to Donaldville, and go down the bayou Lafourche, or keeping up still higher, take the bayou Plaquemine and pass into the interior. The whole country we allude to is interspersed with lakes, bayous, prairies, dense forests, and contains hidden away in its recesses probably the richest and most productive lands in the world, none other being equal in fertility in the whole Valley of the Mississippi. The chief product of Attakapas and Opelousas is sugar. It is the real sugar region of the State, and contains many large and most magnificent estates. The inhabitants are isolated, which fact, joined with their independence, makes them not only glad to see strangers, but also able to treat them with unbounded hospitality. This country, so

blessed with everything that makes life desirable, reaches out into the Gulf of Mexico, being lost as it approaches the sea in innumerable "passes" and lagoons and "floating prairies," difficult to comprehend, and once made famous as the lurking-places of Lafitte and his men. Passing through the Tesche and the Atchafalya, and coasting northward, the little steamers that ply on these inland streams reach a sand-bar that stands open to the gulf, known among the creoles as Dernier, and among the Americans as Last Island. This spot is unsurpassed as a summer residence, being always cool in the hottest weather, and affording in the summer charms such as can only be enjoyed when we are relieved of the lassitude of a tropical sun. A few years ago, a number of citizens living about Franklin, a port of entry, and a thriving town in the parish of St. Mary's, situated about sixty-five miles from Last Island, decided upon Last Island as a summer resort. The proposition met with encouragement, and in the course of a few years a public-house was erected for the accommodation of temporary sojourners; but

more particularly many of the best families of the country erected cottages, and added simple but very complete appliances to render the place seductive, which thus, joined with its natural advantages of cool air, superabundance of delicious oysters, game, fowl and fish, soon rendered it a sort of Newport on a small scale, remarkable for the refinement of its inhabitants, and in every way distinguished for all that is admirable in life and beautiful in society. It is a community composed of such people which has been destroyed by the relentless storm, and while the telegraph informs us the dead numbered by hundreds, when we learn the details we will find the list includes the members of the best families of the State.

In the vicinity of Last Island, or rather along the gulf coast, are some singular islands which seem to have been crowded up from the surrounding surface by some internal convulsion of nature. Our sketch, in which is seen the steamer from New Orleans bound for Galveston, Texas, affords a fine illustration. These abrupt islands in the surrounding flatness are sometimes covered with live oak and



VIEW IN THE VICINITY OF LAST ISLAND, NEW ORLEANS, AND GALVESTON—STEAMER IN THE DISTANCE.

pecan trees, which afford food for numberless wild animals. Pecan island, which lies between Last Island and the Gulf is remarkable for being in the centre of what is termed the "quaking prairies," matted roots of a strong wiry grass, perfectly bound together, and affording a safe but rather novel footing, for at each step they sink under the tread, and appear as if they would at any moment precipitate the pedestrian to the depths below. These "floating prairies," as their name indicates, are moved about by the winds, and hence the openings between them, and subject to constant alteration. No one but the most experienced dare trust themselves among these mazes, and hence these islands remain in primitive wildness. In the destruction of Last Island and Grand Caillou, the rain lasted three days! Meantime the wind blowing from the Gulf piled up the waters against these frail barriers, until breaking past all bounds it overwhelmed houses and their inhabitants, floating away the former in wrecks, and engulfing the latter in death. An eternity of agony was suffered in that dark storm, which hour after hour raged with unabated fury, and finally only ceased when it had engulfed the terror-stricken people in one awful watery grave.

NOVEL SUIT.—BLACK MAIL.—A suit was brought on Saturday last, in the Superior Court, by one W. L. Chrysler, against ex-Mayor Garrison, who is now absent on a business visit to New York, for the sum of \$15,785. The modest sum is claimed from Mr. Garrison on various pleas, some of which date back to 1853. The plaintiff avers that a portion of this sum was expended in the fall of 1853, to secure the defendant's nomination by the Democratic party as candidate for Mayor of this city, and for a supper afterwards given to the Nominating Convention, and for money expended to elect the defendant to the office of Mayor. Also, for money expended to pay the deficiency in a certain service of plate, got up by citizens as a testimonial to Mr. Garrison. Also, for money expended by plaintiff, in the year 1852, to secure the defendant's election as Mayor. There are other counts in the complaint which vary a little from those mentioned above, but which come to about the same amount of ridiculous nonsense.—*San Francisco Alta California*, July 21.

LITERARY FAME.—Arrangements have been made with Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe for separate editions in England, France and Germany, of her new novel, now going through the press of

Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., of this city, so that the book will have simultaneous issue in the four great publishing cities of the world—Boston, London, Paris and Leipzig.

HEAVY ROBBERY IN A HOUSE OF PROSTITUTION.—A man named Nathan Bassett, residing in Columbia county, was robbed between twelve and one o'clock on Friday morning, Aug. 15, of scrip to the amount of \$6,000 and \$100 in bank bills. It appears that he came to the city on Thursday, and put up at the International Hotel, which he left about twelve o'clock the same night for a stroll. Soon he fell in with Ann Ryan, a notorious prostitute, who induced him to visit with her an assignation house in the Fourteenth Ward, and while there robbed him of the above described property, and upon discovering his loss soon after, he went to the police station, and at two o'clock in the morning Sergeant Jourdan managed to secure the thief, but the money and scrip had been put out of the way, and was not recovered. The prisoner was locked up to await further examination. Robberies of this kind are very frequent, but few, comparatively, come to the knowledge of the police, the victims preferring to pocket their losses rather than submit to exposure



DESTRUCTION OF DERNIER OR LAST ISLAND, GULF OF MEXICO, COAST OF LOUISIANA.